EVENING EDITION

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EVENING EDITION

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# CHIANG-BRITISH RIFT IN BURMA WIDENING; UNITY LACK EVIDENT

## Chungking Forces Disgusted With Situation as Defeats Mounting Daily

## ENEMY MOP-UP CONTINUED

## Drive Now on in Anhwei and Shansi Areas—Reds Suffer Severe Set-Back

Domei

NANKING, February 6.—The breach between Chungking forces in Burma and the British command is growing daily, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma in a weekly report from January 30 to February 4 inclusive revealed today.

The weekly war report follows:

"Chungking forces in Burma and the British command have not attained a united front. The British command is trying to use the Chungking forces to the greatest extent for the defense of Burma but Chungking forces, now fully aware of the weakness of the British, are daily growing disgusted with the idea of serving under the British regardless of the danger to Burma. Chungking is pessimistic of the future of the Burma Route and is daily admonishing and appealing to the British for the safeguarding of the road.

"Japanese Forces in a mopping-up campaign in the Kwo River sector, Anhwei Province, have advanced to the right bank of the river and are now encircling and fiercely attacking the Chungking 142nd Division, Eighth Cavalry Division, and the 14th Division. These Chungking forces have been tenaciously infesting the Kwo River sector but with the Japanese operations their annihilation is near.

"Japanese Forces launched a mopping-up campaign on February 2 on the 18th Group Army of Communist forces, infesting Liao-hsien, south of Taiyuan, Anhwei Province, which have hitherto disturbed the peace of that province after avoiding Japanese attacks.

"The mopping-up campaigns in the Wuhan sector and Nanchang sector have attained great results with Chungking forces fleeing into the mountains."

### Drive on Kwoho Front

Domei

ON THE KWOHO FRONT, February 6.—Routing enemy troops at various points, Japanese Forces yesterday penetrated into Lungkangtsih, in central northern Anhwei Province, where the headquarters of the temporarily organized 14th Division are located.

In cooperation with the main force, the same Japanese Forces inflicted a fatal blow upon the Chungking First Special Unit which was fleeing from the north in great confusion.

Meanwhile, other Japanese detachments captured Shunhotsih, Liutsih and Chihtsuntsih by yesterday and are now surging toward an important point.

### Chinese Reds Mopped Up

Domei

ON THE SHANSI FRONT, February 6.—Starting mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist troops in Shansi Province, Japanese Forces at dawn on February 3 effected a surprise attack upon Communist remnants in the area around Lichang in southeastern Shansi.

After delivering an annihilating blow on the enemy, the Japanese pressed on toward the headquarters of the Communist forces located 25 kilometers southeast of Liao-hsien in the southeastern section of Shansi Province.

With Japanese cleaning-up operations against Chinese Red troops progressing steadily, the total collapse of the Communist forces in southeastern Shansi Province is imminent.

### No Clash Yet

Domei

SAIGON, February 6.—The Chungking military spokesman admitted at a press conference yesterday that Chungking forces in Burma have not contacted Japanese troops there, according to a Chungking radio broadcast intercepted here today.

Military observers here believe that Chungking forces will fail to provide effective aid in defending Burma despite assertions to the contrary.

### Axis Nationals Saved

Domei

CANTON, February 6.—Two Germans and eleven Italians, who were being held by Chungking forces in Waichow, Canton Province, were rescued on the morning of February 4 by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, in the course of mopping-up campaigns which were being carried out since January 25.

### Americans Flee to Batavia

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—A party of 66 United States nationals arrived in Batavia today from Singapore aboard an American freighter, it was reported here today from Batavia. According to the message, approximately 50 American nationals still remain in Singapore.

## In the Wake of Enemy Retreat

A visual idea of the frantic confusion that struck the British ranks, as the Japanese drive neared Johore Bharu, may be gained in the above photo showing a section of the road leading to the city strewn with war and personal equipment of the enemy troopers. (Censored by War Ministry. Flown by Domei plane from warfront)

# N.Y. Times Hits Wishful Thinking of Allies; Pacific War Dwarfs Others in Importance

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The New York Times editorially commenting this morning on the Japanese raids on Surabaya declared that "serious damage" had been inflicted on that base, while the "ominous silence from Amboina portends that the next most important base has been occupied," according to New York dispatches received here today.

The Times also admitted, "Every day since the capture of Moulmein, Burma, the Japanese have been crossing the Salween River and edging closer to the Burma Road."

The journal attacked the smug allied assumption that danger is far away and victory certain, declaring that such a feeling "springs from the tendency to under-rate the Japanese, partly from failure to grasp the immense issue involved and partly from the comfortable belief encouraged by too many optimistic speeches that lost ground will soon be regained."

The Times said the Pacific War "dwarfs all other battlefields in scope."

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The London Times, in its editorial, today declared that the allied position "will remain very serious until the British and American fleets regain control of the southwest Pacific, it was reported here today from the British capital.

The Times voiced concern also over the danger to Australia, which has been virtually isolated by the extension of the Japanese offensive.

# ISHII TELLS ASPECTS OF THAILAND AT WAR

## Premier Lauded by Former Spokesman at Friday's Conference With Newsmen

The regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo held on Friday morning was favored by the presence of Ko Ishii, former spokesman of the Board of Information, and at present acting as counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok.

Mr. Ishii arrived in the capital on Wednesday and paid a surprise visit to the meeting on Friday.

Subsequently, discussion centered on Thai and as the correspondents began to ask Mr. Ishii several questions about that country, Tomokazu Hori, the spokesman, remained silent most of the time except for a remark or two.

### Praises Premier Pibul

"Thailand is quite friendly," said Mr. Ishii. "I had the honor of meeting Premier Luang Pibul and I must say he is a wonderful man. He is not only an ideal marshal, but also a well-trained statesman. He is indeed a well-proportioned man.

"All Thailanders are seriously considering the economic reconstruction of their country. Life in Thailand is entirely changed, for the economic dependence on British and American capital has been abolished, and Japan and Thailand must go together strongly united.

"I met Sir Josiah Crosby, British Minister to Thailand, just before he was interned. I arrived in Thailand on December 2, and met him on December 6. He was very kind to me as a senior diplomat.

" 'How do you manage to keep so fit?' I asked him.

" 'Oh, I'll let you in on a diplomatic secret,' said Sir Josiah. 'Whatever happens, the secret of keeping fit is not to worry about anything.'

"Sir Josiah is at present interned, and he is well-treated, of course."

### Witnessed British Bombing

Asked by one of the correspondents about the effects of the British bombardment in Thailand, Mr. Ishii replied.

"The first attack was made on January 8, at about 4 a.m. and lasted for about 40 minutes. The citizens were rather surprised. They were quite prepared for the second attack which came on January 24. Looking at the sky, I could see three Blenheim planes.

"The searchlights intersected at one point, revealing a Blenheim bomber. The anti-aircraft batteries sent a furious salvo at this plane. I did not see

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# NAVY ADVISERS SAY THEY WILL DO BEST

## Appointees Disclose Firm Determination to Develop Southern Regions

(PHOTO ON PAGE 2)

Delighted and at the same time keenly alive to their grave mission, five prominent civilians, Ginjiro Fujihara, Kakichi Takeuchi, Ryuta Ono, Iwao Yamazaki and Aiichiro Fujiyama, who were appointed Friday as advisers to the Navy, disclosed their firm resolution to work indefatigably in the southern areas occupied by the Navy, at the dinner party held in their honor by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada Friday at his official residence, says the Asahi.

Ginjiro Fujihara stated:

"I never expected an appointment to such an important post as this in view of my old age. It's a pleasure and an honor to be given this opportunity to serve the Navy and I am determined to do my best in fulfilling my duty."

Following this remark, Kakichi Takeuchi said:

"I used to dream about the possibilities of the South when I was young and when I traveled through the southern Pacific during the last World War, I hoped that the time would not be far away when my dreams would be realized. I cherished this dream for 20 years. I hope to work now for the realization of this dream."

"When I traveled in Thailand and French Indo-China last year," Ryuta Ono said, "I was informed by a member of a certain tropical institute that the sweat-glands of the Japanese average 70,000 and those of natives of tropical regions, 130,000 while Anglo-Saxons have only 30,000 sweat-glands, on the average. I was told, furthermore, that the sweat-glands of the Japanese increase in number as they live longer in the southern areas. Considering this, we may say that the Japanese are qualified from the physiological

(Continued on Page 2)

### Scientists Study Spas

Nippon Hot Springs Investigation Institute, which has been making an exhaustive investigation on hot springs at the spa of Ikaho, Gumma Prefecture since last fall, will extend its research to Shuzenji Hot Spring, Kanagawa Prefecture. Over 20 medical, chemical, engineering, architectural and agricultural authorities will take part in the investigation.

# ARMY MEN RELIEF DISCUSSED BY DIET

## Measure Would Render Aid Families Whose Members Are Killed During Drills

A motion on adoption of proper measures for the treatment of Army and Navy officers and men who are killed during drills or training is scheduled to be presented to the plenary session of the House of Representatives this afternoon. The motion is signed by Kenzo Adachi and 103 other members of all groups in the House of Representatives. The motion will be unanimously approved and submitted to the Upper House.

The House of Peers held no plenary session this morning, but sessions of the committees on national physical training, rice control, national welfare bank, and southern development bank were opened.

The committees of the House of Representatives on accounts settlement, petition, rice control, Bank of Japan law, pension, Japan Hypothec Bank law, and civil code also met in the morning.

### Election Discussed

The committee on Election of the House of Representatives met in the Diet building Friday afternoon, with the attendence of officials of the Home Ministry. First, the question of election campaigning before the announcement of the date of general election was discussed, and various opinions were expressed, but no decision was reached. Further consulations with the Home Ministry officials on this point will be held at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

The Government expressed its intention of permitting the present members of the House of Representatives to hold meetings for reporting on the result of the present Diet in their respective electoral districts, within February, as at present it appears as though the session will be adojurned in the middle of the month. But at yesterday's meeting it was presented by the members of the committee that even during the adjourned period, there might arise at any moment the necessity of calling the session to order, and thus it would be better not to permit the holding of such meetings. Thus, the officials of the Justice and Home Ministries will further consult on the problem and the matter will be decided at today's meeting.

It was agreed by the Government and members that the printed report on the present Diet will be permitted to be distributed to the limit of one hundred copies for each member.

As regards the question of distribut-

(Continued on Page 2)

# CLOTHING DECREE ISSUED

## Government Announces Official Prices

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced Saturday a regulation concerning the official price of second-hand clothes. The same regulation sets the price for 312 kinds of Japanese clothes and 140 kinds of foreign clothes.

According to the regulation, second-hand clothes are to be classified into five classes, according to the date when they were made. Besides this classification, foreign clothes for men and silk clothes are classified into three categories according to the quality of the texture. The price of second-hand clothes will be lowered by 30 or 40 per cent from the current market price, it was further announced.

# 8 MORE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED AS JAPANESE BATTER RANGOON; SURABAYA SUFFERS 2-HOUR RAID

## Semarang, Madioen, Magelang and Rendel Also Blasted

## ENEMY ADMIT LOSSES

Domei

SAIGON, February 6.—The A.B.C. radio, quoting Batavia dispatches, reported that Japanese bombers accompanied by fighters bombed Surabaya for two hours today.

The Japanese planes also attacked Semarang, 25 kilometers west of Surabaya, Madioen and Magelang, 60 kilometers south of Semarang, and Rendel, 30 kilometers west of Semarang, the same radio message also disclosed.

### Balik Papan Taken

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Netherlands East Indies military authorities today admitted that Japanese Forces have completely occupied Balik Papan, important city in Dutch Borneo, according to a Melbourne radio report intercepted here today.

### Batavia Admits Loss

Domei

SAIGON, February 6.—An A.B.C. radio broadcast heard here today revealed that Japanese Forces have completely occupied Balik Papan, important enemy base of eastern Borneo Island.

### Paan Lost to Japanese

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The British spokesman in Rangoon has belatedly admitted that Paan, 50 miles north of Moulmein on the Salween River, has been in Japanese hands for several days, according to an Australian broadcast intercepted here today.

### Result of Long Efforts

The destruction of the combined Dutch and American fleet in the Battle off the Java Coast serves only to accentuate the Japanese mastery of the air, and the people of Japan are filled with gratitude toward the airmen of the Imperial Navy. It must not be forgotten, however, that the remarkable successes of the Imperial Navy airmen are due to long years of intensive training and painstaking research, pointed out, Rear-Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired, director of the Dai Nippon Aviation Company, during an interview with the Yomiuri on February 7. Rear-Admiral Matsunaga, it will be recalled, is considered the father of aerial warfare in Japan.

"I am overwhelmed with gratitude toward the Imperial airmen," said the Rear-Admiral, "and it must not be forgotten that most of our fliers who achieved such wonderful results are mere youngsters. Some of the airmen who took part in the Battle off the Java Coast had also participated in the sinking of the Prince of Wales.

"More than 20 years of intensive training is the direct cause of such brilliant achievements, but that is not all. Consider the size of the Pacific, and imagine how difficult it is to spot a ship on this broad expanse of ocean from the air. If our airmen's base is an aircraft-carrier, they have to return to it, relying solely on radio messages and the stars to find their bearings. In calculating distance and direction not even the minutest error can be allowed. The methods of calculation are intricate and difficult, involving the use of the differential and integral calculus, and the spherical triangle instruments which are beyond the understanding of the ordinary layman. And yet these 'beardless' youngsters carry out these calculations without error.

"It takes three years to train the airmen in all these technical details, and several years more to turn them out as full-fledged pilots.

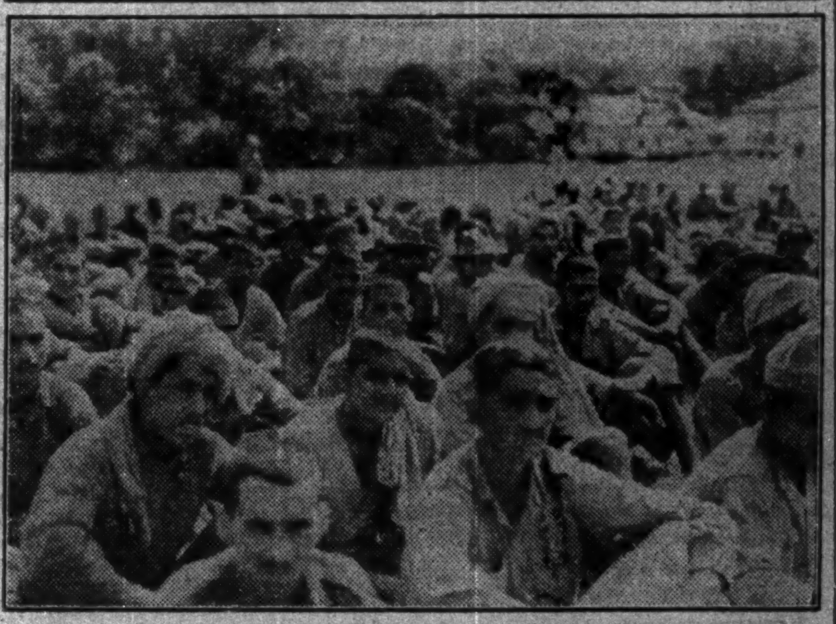
### 'I Will Die for My Country'

"In the first year, the student-airman develops this idea: 'I will die for my country.' In the second year he alters this to: 'I will not die until I have destroyed the enemy.'

In the fourth year he learns how to pilot a plane and to assemble the parts of an airplane engine. In the fifth year he is taught stunt flying, involving such maneuvers as 'looping-the loop', 'tail-spinning' 'banking', etc, But he is not qualified yet to be attached to an aircraft-carrier. Next he is taught all about the radio, how to send his plane shooting out from its base on to the sea, how to return from the sea to the base, night flying, target shooting, diving, power-diving, attacking objects on the ground from an angle of 80 degrees and from a height of several thousand feet. The

(Continued on Page 2)

## Safer Than Blighty



Part of the Indian troopers who surrendered to the Japanese in the Malay campaign when they realized that their resistance was futile and meaningless in view of the noble aims of the Imperial Forces aiming at liberation of the East Asian races. (Censored by War Ministry)

# MEXICANS BOLSTER DEFENSES ON COAST

## Measure Adopted in View of Reverses Suffered by United States in Pacific

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—Owing to increasing tension in the Pacific, caused by the United States' naval reverses, Mexico has established the central headquarters for military operations in order to coordinate and supervise various new defense projects, the Mexican Government has announced, according to reports from Mexico City.

The Mexican land, air and naval forces will be unified under the command of General Lazaro Cardenas, former president and present commander-in-chief of Mexican forces on the Pacific Coast, the report said, adding that the headquarters will be established at Ansenada, in the extreme northwest of Mexico.

The unified command is charged with the defense of Mexico's entire west coast, extending from the Mexican-United States border in the north to Guatemala in the south.

In order to strengthen the Mexican navy's coastal patrol, air and land reinforcements are hurriedly being dispatched to the west coast from the interior, it was added.

Although censorship of mails has not been announced as yet, the Mexican Government has declared that communication by telegraph or telephone in Mexico will be restricted to the Spanish language while English will be allowed only for messages directed to the United States. Code messages will be strictly prohibited, it was added.

To check activities of fifth columnists, surveillance corps have been created to conduct regular investigations of Mexico's oil refineries and other vital industries. However, bridges harbors and buildings as well as militarily strategic areas will receive direct protection by the Mexican army, while armed units will be stationed on every train, the dispatch concluded.

### General Sancho Appointed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—Mexico is preparing to join in the Pacific operation, according to a report reaching here from the City of Mexico.

The headquarters for military operations which has been established will be directly under the supervision of President Avilla Camacho and will be headed by General Sancho. The Army Navy and Air Headquarters in the Pacific have also been organized, with General Cardinas in chief command. The area to be defended by the Mexican forces is from the United States boundary to the Guatemala frontier.

# SERVICES FOR NAVY DEAD

## Dignitaries Attend Rites at Sasebo Base

Domei

SASEBO, February 6.—Joint funeral services according to Buddhist rites were held this morning at the "triumphal memorial hall" in memory of Sergeant Noboru Matsuki and an undisclosed number of other men attached to the local naval station here, who have been killed in action since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war.

Among the galaxy of dignitaries who were present at the funeral services was Admiral Zengo Yoshida, member of the Supreme War Council and former Navy Minister.

# NAZI COUNTER-DRIVE GAINS GOOD RESULTS

## Several Day Battle in Kursk Area Fought Amid Snow—Huge Booty Taken

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—German forces defending positions northeast of Kursk, 120 miles north of Kharkov, have carried out local counter-attacks despite raging snowstorms, annihilating in a battle lasting several days 1,450 Soviet troops, besides capturing 294 prisoners, including a divisional commander, six tanks, 25 cannons, as well as a large amount of other war equipment, the High Command announced today.

German and Italian aircraft yesterday shot down or destroyed on the ground 38 Soviet warplanes on the eastern front, the communique said.

German fighter planes were said to have bombed last night Soviet airplane and motorcar plants at Voronezh, 300 miles south of Moscow.

Referring to the battle against Britain, the communique said German aircraft have damaged three large merchant ships, setting one of the vessels on fire. Destructive night air raids were said to have been directed against railway objectives on the Newcastle-Edinburgh line.

In North Africa, Axis forces continued pursuit of defeated British forces in eastern Cyrenaica, while German aircraft blasted British tent encampments as well as concentrations of motorcars and airplanes near Tobruk the communique said.

During effective daylight attacks against the harbor of Valletta, Malta, German aircraft were said to have damaged two British submarines. German pursuit planes were said to have shot down three British machines during the raid.

### Situation Favorable

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, February 6.—Recent war situations in Europe and North Africa are reported to be developing very favorably for Germany, while the great spring offensive is expected to be commenced soon.

On the eastern front, the Soviet resistance against Germany is said to have been weakened of late, and German military observers think that the winter campaign of the Soviet Union has practically been ended. In these two or three months, the Soviet counter-attacks on the Leningrad encircling line have been more than 123 times, but all have ended in failure. On the other hand, the artillery positions of German forces around Leningrad have become active. In the central section, German forces occupied 19 places, while the Soviet air bases in the same section have been heavily bombed. In the southern section, German forces have occupied several important Soviet bases, according to information received yesterday.

In the eastern part of the Crimean Peninsula, Rumanian forces succeeded in defeating Soviet troops, and the forces surrounding Sebastapol are gradually tightening their line. Thus, the eastern front is now showing a sign of awakening from winter inactivity.

In the North African campaign, the German-Italian joint forces under command of General Rommel have become active since the latter part of December, and on February 5 reached Derna, after occupying Benghazi. British forces seem to be strongly resisting in the west and south of Tobruk, but the fighting strength of the Rommel forces is being rapidly increased. Further-

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## Burma Capital Surprised By Japanese in Dawn Attack

## AIR BATTLES FOUGHT

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 6.—Large formations of Japanese Army aircraft, heavily loaded with high explosives, subjected a south Rangoon airdrome to furious assaults lasting for three hours, at dawn this morning. All Japanese raiders returned safely to their base.

This attack apparently took the enemy by surprise as light control was enforced only after the first group of Japanese warplanes had unleashed their deadly charges.

### Eight Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 6.—Formations of Japanese Army aircraft at dawn today carried out three raids on the Rangoon airdrome and shot down one out of eight enemy fighters in an aerial combat.

Meanwhile, another flight of Japanese Army fighters visited the same airfield this morning and sent down seven enemy planes, including Spitfires and P-40's, in the course of an aerial duel with more than 20 British interceptors.

One Japanese craft has yet failed to return.

### Bomber Trip Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 6.—We had the thrill of our lives when we were given permission to board one of the Japanese bombers on a bombing flight from February 3 to the following dawn over Banka Straits where our bombers destroyed three enemy transports attempting to escape stealthily from Singapore and shot down the enemy aircraft which boldly challenged our bombers, a Domei correspondent who participated in a bombing flight disclosed. He further continued:

"We left the base late at night, and, skimming for a while above banks of clouds, came over a vast spread of jungle. In no time, we were over Johore Straits and could partly see the causeway which was destroyed at the time the British troops retreated from the Malay mainland.

"Smoke was still enveloping the northern end of Singapore island. Through drifting smoke and clouds we saw down below Seletar and Tengah airfields. No enemy aircraft dared fly up to meet us and we circled the island for a while.

"Ignoring intermittent anti-aircraft shells, we headed toward our final objective—Banka Straits. Hours had already elapsed, but our bombers were in excellent flying condition. Suddenly, we received a signal that one of our bombers had spotted three enemy transports far below along the Sumatra coast.

"Our formation gradually began circling round the transports angling for the best altitude to bomb them. As the vessels were just about to turn around a point below the eastern end of the island in a desperate attempt to escape destruction, we felt the first flutter of anti-aircraft batteries in the neighborhood.

"Order for attack was finally given and hails of bombs hurtled down. They looked odd as they became smaller and smaller with each second of their descent. The next moment, smears of smoke rose above the enemy transports and a few seconds later we faintly heard detonations.

"Our bombers having finished their job, other formations followed with similar attacks.

"When the smoke finally cleared, there were no vessels in sight. As we swooped down we noticed only ruffled water with occasional white-caps.

"All of a sudden, our Commander's earphone buzzed and our crew grabbed the microphone quickly. The Commander said there were enemy fighters in the neighborhood and the same message was relayed to the gun crew.

"We then saw the fighters circling up toward us and all our bombers reassembled in fighting formation. As the enemy fighters neared us, they looked like Hurricanes, we saw bursts of their guns but as they were firing from a such a great distance, no bullets reached us.

"Our gun crew responded and, in no time, sent one of the enemy craft downward emitting fire and smoke. Another three seconds and bursts from our guns, this time, sent other enemy fighters zooming down, describing a long arc of smoke.

"About 10 seconds later, they crashed into the sea. Our task now having been fulfilled, our Commander gave the signal for the homeward flight and all the bombers streaked back to our bases without sustaining a single loss."

**Japanese Too Superior**

Qualitatively as well as quantitatively the British air force is no match for the Japanese, confessed a captain of the British air force who was taken prisoner recently by the Japanese in the Malay Peninsula, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from an undisclosed base in Malaya.

The captain's plane was shot down by a Japanese Army flier while patroling over the seas, 40 miles off the coast of Kuantan, on January 24, and he managed to swim to the shore after drifting for 20 hours. Determined to return to Singapore, his base, on foot, he set out for his destination but was taken prisoner on the way by the Japanese. Following is the conversation between the captain and the Nichi Nichi correspondent in the presence of Japanese officers:

Q. What was your occupation before you entered the British air force?

A. I was born in Melbourne. I left Melbourne University three years ago and entered the Australian Military Aviation Academy. After nine months' training there, I was assigned to the air force in Singapore.

Q. Give a description of the fighting in which you were shot down.

A. Patroling over the seas off Kuantan in a Lockheed Hudson plane on January 24, I was attacked by a Japanese air unit and instantly shot down into the sea. With the aid of a safety-belt I drifted more than 20 hours but managed to reach the shore of an islet. Then, I reached the peninsula by a Chinese boat and was on my way to Singapore.

Q. Why were you raised to the post of a captain in a short period of three years? Did you render any specially meritorious service?

A. It is common in the British air force. Anyone can be raised to the post of a captain easily. If not, no one will volunteer for service in the air force. But it is difficult to be promoted to a post above captain.

Q. Had you experienced a Japanese air unit's attack before?

A. We were once attacked by a formation of Japanese planes in Singapore when we were about to take meals after a drill. It was a furious attack indeed!

Q. Japanese fliers regret that you British fliers are too quick in fleeing.

A. I admit that the British air force is no match for the Japanese qualitatively as well as quantitatively. But if we had a powerful air force as yours we would not have been defeated like this.

Q. What is the superiority of the Japanese Army Air Force that you noticed?

A. Japanese fighters' attack was terrible and fliers are brave and moreover they are clever in fighting. They know how to fight against the Spitfire when they challenge it and also against the Hurricane if they chanced to meet with it. We dread a Japanese fighter most. The attacks by a big formation of bombers too were terrible. I thought we would be defeated in "nerve" warfare too.

Q. What is your wish at present?

A. I should like to return to Singapore and to fight against the Japanese once more.

## HEAVIER PENALTIES URGED AGAINST ALL PROFITEERING

### Financial News of London Thinks Fines for Economic Crimes Not Sufficient

Transocean

LISBON, January 27.—The penalties in force in Germany for crimes against war economy were described by the Financial News of London today as exemplary and worth copying by the British Government.

The paper pointed out that such crimes in Britain only drew fines, which were no deterrent, while in Germany those who infringed economic war laws were liable to prison terms and even death, or to extremely heavy fines.

In view of the continually increasing number of "black markets" in England, the paper demanded that such illegal profiteers should be treated as common criminals and sentenced to terms of hard labor.

Many such criminals in England were risking fines, and even pillory, the paper added, but hardly any of them would like to be sentenced to hard labor.

### Strikes in Cyprus

Transocean

ANKARA, January 27.—As a result of the steadily growing Communist activities in Cyprus, several strikes broke out last week in vital industries on the island, it was learnt. Railway workers, for instance, put down their tools and could only be persuaded to resume work by the personal intervention of the Governor.

## To Aid in Southern Administration

For the execution of Japan's "War Plus Construction" policy, five prominent civilians were appointed advisers to the Navy Ministry Friday. They were entertained at dinner by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada at his official residence the same evening. Above are shown, left to right, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Kakichi Takeuchi, former Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister, Ryuta Ono, former Finance Vice-Minister, and Iwao Yamazaki, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

## ARMY RELIEF BILL DISCUSSED BY DIET

(Continued From Page 1)

ing documents or letters other than the report on the Diet, it was agreed at yesterday's meeting that the matter will be left to the common sense judgment of members.

"With the progress of the construction of a Greater East Asia, it will become necessary to place the fishing industry under stronger control," stated Rear-Admiral Takazumi Oka, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, at Friday's session of the Lower House committee which is studying the bill of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Rear-Admiral Oka said that after consultation with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Ministry supervising the fishing industry, some sort of organization will be established.

"With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, our fishermen have spontaneously cooperated with the navy in obtaining great results. The Navy is deeply grateful for this aid", Rear-Admiral Oka declared.

**Rail to Kyushu**

Yoshiaki Hatta, Commerce and Industry Minister, disclosed Friday at a meeting of the Accounts Settlement Committee of the House of Representatives that plans are under way to extend the new trunk line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, which is now under construction, to Kyushu.

Construction work on the new railway line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki was started in 1940 and is expected to be completed in 1954, Mr. Hatta said, adding that an appropriation has been made for the current year for continuance of the program.

Negotiations for the purchase of necessary land for the railway are under way, while earthworks at various places are now under construction, and if necessary materials are obtained work will be completed before the scheduled time, the Commerce Minister stated.

After completion of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki line, the railway will be extended to Kyushu through the Shimonoseki tube, he said. He added that good transportation service will be insured through the new line.

No women so far have been mobilized and no preliminary investigations in this connection have been made, Tokisaburo Shihohara, director of the Vocational Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, declared in reply to an interpellation posed by Seizo Mogami at a meeting of the Lower House Committee for revision of the pension law, on Friday.

Katsumi Yamazumi, director of the Bureau of Finance of the Finance Ministry, in testifying before the committee examining the southern regions development bank bill in the House of Peers yesterday, stated that the Government intends to give general priority to private enterprises in the development of industrial undertakings in the southern regions.

Exception to this rule will be made only under special circumstances where Government enterprises are deemed particularly essential, Mr. Yamazumi declared.

### British Notes Increase

Transocean

LISBON, January 27.—The British banknote circulation in December 1941 again showed a considerable increase. In that month £36,000,000 worth of new notes was issued, bringing the total circulation to £722,000,000. The circulation of British coins went up in the course of 1941 by £6,000,000 to £97,000,000.

## BRITISH WAR CASUALTIES CLAIMED TO BE VERY HIGH

### Losses Are Three and a Half Times Greater Than Those Of Dominions

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—Answering charges from various quarters that British casualties in the war have been insignificant in comparison with those of other Allied nations and the Dominions, a spokesman of the British Embassy here declared today that Britain's losses are three and a half times greater than those sustained by the Dominions.

The British spokesman added that the population of the British Isles, excluding Eire, totals 45,000,000 against 25,000,000 in the Dominions, and that the forces of the Home Government fighting on the Malay front composed one-fourth of the entire Allied forces there.

However, he contended that this does not reveal the truth of Great Britain's actual efforts in the present world-wide conflict.

In the Norwegian campaign of 1940, forces of the Home Government participated exclusively, while 78 British troops to every Belgian and French recruit fought for the Allied cause in Flanders, the spokesman revealed.

In the defense of Greece, forces representing the British Isles composed 33 per cent, Australians 30 per cent, New Zealanders 29 per cent, and soldiers from Palestine and Cyprus Island the remaining 8 per cent of the entire fighting units of Great Britain, according to the spokesman.

On the North African front, he concluded, half of the Allied forces are from the British Isles while the Home Government has contributed 46 per cent of the defense garrisons now stationed on the island of Malta in the Mediterranean.

## *Nazi Counter-Drive Gains Good Results*

(Continued From Page 1)

more, German air forces have already gained control of the air in the Cyrenaica district, and it is believed that the occupation of Sollum will come very shortly.

Then, when Alexandria is threatened as it was a year ago, the British position will become very difficult, with Japan's advance into the Indian Ocean. Thus, the coming activity of German forces is watched with much expectation.

The German High Command made the following announcement of recent war results on February 5:

1. German submarines sunk six enemy ships totaling 47,000 tons, including one 15,000 ton ship, off the east coast of the United States.

2. On the Libyan front, German-Italian forces drove back British troops to the west of Tobruk, and took 3,500 war prisoners and 375 cars, while destroying or taking 192 guns.

3. In the neighborhood of Sollum, German submarines fired torpedoes against British transports and sunk several ships.

## *Key Cities in Java Hit by Air Raids*

(Continued From Page 1)

speed of descent at such times is about 300 meters a second—and the slightest error in timing will result in death. All this means training at the risk of their lives.

"Even then the airmen cannot be considered fit for duty on aircraft-carriers so in the sixth year they are taught how to land on the decks of these vessels. When in 1921 the first aircraft-carrier was built in Japan, there was only one airman who could manage to land his plane on its deck. This was Lieutenant Shunichi Kira. After this, landing practice was carried out untiringly till, after 8,000 repeated attempts, two other airmen succeeded in making perfect landings.

**Human Sacrifice Necessary**

"The sea is not always calm. When it is rough, the aircraft-carrier rolls and pitches, making landing an extremely difficult task. In the seventh year, the airman are taught how to take off from the aircraft-carrier. A heavily loaded bomber needs a long runway and an aircraft-carrier is not long enough. It needs especial skill and nerve to take off from an aircraft-carrier. In the eighth year, the airman becomes a fully qualified pilot. Not a few lose their lives before they graduate. Perfection in the Imperial Air Corps is paid for with human sacrifices.

"It is not technique alone that makes for perfection."

## SPORTS IN SCHOOL COURSE

### Will Be Included in Final Test for All French Pupils

Transocean

VICHY, January 29.—Tests in sports will henceforth be included in the final examinations to be taken by pupils in all French schools, according to a decree issued by the French Secretary of State for National Education.

The tests will include five different kinds of sports and there are 10 marks to be gained. A pupil scoring five points will be awarded a national sports diploma.

### Appeals for Volunteers

Transocean

VICHY, January 27.—An appeal for volunteers for the French colonial army and air force has been issued by the French Government through the press. The volunteers must enlist for at least four years, according to the appeal. The extension of the French colonial army and air force is made within the orbit of the armistice terms.

## *Ishii Tells Aspects Of Thailand at War*

(Continued From Page 1)

the plane fall but a few minutes later I heard the people shouting out, 'Chaiyo, chaiyo!' One of the planes had been shot down. The next morning the plane was found broken to pieces on the ground.

"The success of the anti-aircraft guns had a good effect on the people. They are not afraid of British bombing, for they are confident of their guns shooting the enemy planes down.

"It is rather strange that the enemy bombs should always land on temples or schools, although the enemy would naturally try to bomb military and strategic centers."

**Pibul Broadcast to Chiang**

"Are you staying long in Japan?" asked another correspondent.

"No, of course not," replied the counselor, "As soon as I finish my work here, I shall fly back to Thailand."

"How is the Chungking situation as viewed from Thailand?" inquired another correspondent.

"Much the same as from here," said Mr. Ishii. "Premier Pibul wished to send a written message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek but finding no means whereby to do this, he broadcast his message of advice to Chungking. This was entirely on his own initiative and was rather a surprise to us."

Answering further questions, Mr. Ishii told the assembly that Japan and Thailand were allied countries, and it was Japan's duty to help Thailand in every possible way.

## *Navy Advisers Say They Will Do Best*

(Continued From Page 1)

point of view to develop the South Seas."

Iwao Yamazaki spoke in the following vein:

"I feel honored to be given the opportunity of participating in this glorious task, especially at this time, I am determined to do my utmost to meet the expectations of the Navy as well as of the whole nation."

The last appointee, Aiichiro Fujiyama, said:

"I remember that a Keio professor once said when I was a student at that university that those who dominate Sunda will dominate the world. I feel it a great honor to be appointed to this post. I wish my father who had taken such a keen interest in the southern areas had lived to see this glorious age."

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# JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

**Saturday, February 7**

**ASAHI—Great Achievement in Sea Battle Off Java Coast; Defeat of British Troops in North Africa**
**YOMIURI—Annihilation of Main Dutch Fleet**
**HOCHI—Remarkable Progress of Campaign in Dutch East Indies**
**NICHI NICHI—Victorious Sea Battle Off Java**

### Great Achievement in Sea Battle Off Java Coast

**ASAHI**

The Imperial Naval Air Forces, which on February 3 destroyed over 80 enemy planes and many military establishments in their attacks on key air bases at Surabaya and Malang, Java Island, discovering the main force of the enemy fleet off the Java coast the following day, lost no time in attacking them fiercely and dealt them an annihilating blow after a several-minute engagement. Thus, the main force of the Netherlands East Indies naval fleet and air force which had been in action in the Southwestern Pacific since the opening of the war have been destroyed almost completely.

Sustaining serious damage as the result of such fierce attacks by the Japanese, the Netherlands East Indies authorities must be stricken with terror now. Greater shocks must have been felt by the High Command of the Anglo-American forces which established its headquarters in Java as the base of operations in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean.

As the result of the series of defeats they suffered soon after the outbreak of the current war, the United States and Britain forced the Dutch East Indies Government to offer Java as the base of operations of the allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific and established the unified command of the allies there with General Sir Archibald Wavell as its head. Their hope for counterattacks and final victory with Java as their new base has now been completely frustrated before the careful operations and undaunted spirit of the Imperial Forces. Not only that, in addition to Borneo, Sumatra and the Celebes Islands, Java is now exposed to imminent danger of Japanese attack, thus making the outlook of the war situation extremely gloomy for the entire Netherlands East Indies.

As the Dutch East Indies authorities left their country's fate in the hands of the United States and Britain, dancing to their tune and depending on them without any reconsideration, they had to meet the day of judgment for their historic mistake only 24 days after the Imperial Forces launched their offensive following the decision concerning armed hostilities toward that country on January 12. The Dutch authorities must be extremely regretful of their miscalculation of Japan's fighting strength and misunderstanding of our true intentions.

### Defeat of British Troops In North Africa

On the Libyan front in North Africa where the military situation has become quite active since around January 20 due to an offensive launched by the German and Italian forces, the British troops have steadily been retreating. Attacking the rear of the British, the Axis forces have continually been keeping up their operations against the island of Malta. Although there is still some distance to Cairo and Suez, another cause of trouble has been added for the British in North Africa and the East Mediterranean region.

When the military situation was unfavorable for them on the Malay front, the British press quibbled with the statement that insufficiency of defense in Malaya was the cause as they had to detail more troops to North Africa for an offensive there. As recognized by a noted British military critic himself, before they could perfect even a defensive structure, the British were attacked by the Axis.

With India now the target of discussion following the advance of the At recognized by a noted British military situation in North Africa and the East Mediterranean will undoubtedly create a new question regarding Egypt. The British Empire is now suffering from incurable wounds in all parts of the world.

### Annihilation of Main Dutch Fleet

**YOMIURI**

The Imperial Naval Air Force on February 4 discovered the main force of the Dutch East Indies fleet accompanied by destroyers off the Java coast and after a several-minute engagement, instantly sank a Dutch cruiser of the Java type, seriously damaged the Dutch cruiser De Ruyter, which sank after a while, and also damaged a Dutch cruiser of the Java type and an American cruiser of the Marblehead type. Thus, the main force of the Dutch East Indies fleet was virtually annihilated.

On the previous day, our naval air force carried out its first mass raids over the Netherlands East Indies and destroyed the main portion of the enemy air force, either downing or wrecking more than 85 planes. The might of the Imperial Naval Air Force displayed on land and sea must have caused indescribable terror and havoc to the East Indies.

Placed under the command of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, together with the remaining British fleet, the Netherlands East Indies fleet had been cruising in the waters between Surabaya, Java Island, and Port Darwin, Australia, trying to stage guerilla warfare against the Japanese, if possible. With such an intention, they are reported to have appeared recently in waters near the Japanese mandated Marshall Islands. Their attempt, however, is like sweeping the sea with a broom as the Imperial Navy has now seized control of a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean extending 3,000 nautical miles from east to west and 1,000 miles from south to north.

### Remarkable Progress of Campaign in Dutch East Indies

**HOCHI**

In their air raid on Surabaya and Malang in Java island on February 3 the Imperial Naval Air Forces either destroyed or shot down 85 enemy planes. In the air raids, the main portion of the enemy's air forces was destroyed. In the wake of the naval operations in which three ships of the enemy were sunk in three days up to February 3, the Japanese Naval Forces in search of enemy warships encountered the main force of the enemy fleet accompanied by a number of destroyers on February 4 near Kangeang Island in the Java Sea and destroyed three cruisers of the Dutch East Indies and another of the United States. This brilliant war result will add another page to the annals of the war history. Through brilliant war results, the technique of our air warfare has been enhanced at home and abroad. With the main forces of the combined fleet of the Dutch East Indies and the United States destroyed, favorable progress has been made in the war situation which already has entered a new stage.

Our military operations against the Dutch East Indies started on January 11 when Japanese Forces effected a surprise landing on Tarakan, Borneo, and Celebes Menado island with the objective of destroying the Dutch naval bases which hampered Japanese military operations against the Philippines and British Borneo. Since then, a series of brilliant war results have been gained by crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Much significance is attached to the war result in that Surabaya is not only a key point in the northern part of Java which forms the heart of the Dutch East Indies but also is the very seat of the headquarters of the enemy's combined forces under command of General Archibald Wavell. Under such circumstances it is easily imagined that the brilliant war result will give a fatal blow to the enemy.

The Japanese Navy which already has secured command of the sea, has placed the entire area of the Dutch East Indies under its influence as the result of the recent war result. The outpost of the defense line of Australia has been destroyed. Moreover, each of the military and naval bases of the so-called encirclement camp against Japan is now destined to be destroyed one after another. Therefore it is rather natural that the United States, Britain and Australia were thrown into confusion and disappointed on the future of the war situation developing in favor of Japan. In this sense, the war results of our air raids on Java island not only prompted destruction of the fighting strength of the Dutch army with the Dutch East Indies as the center but also isolated Australia from the United States and Britain.

The war result is very significant in the point that another threat was given to the future of Singapore on the one hand and no room was left for activities of the British and United States in the Pacific.

### Victorious Sea Battle Off Java

**NICHI NICHI**

The United States Asiatic fleet which lost its base as the result of the Japanese occupation of Manila fled to the south and made Java its base of operations, bringing the Dutch East Indies fleet under its control. Although they desperately tried to regain their lost bases in East Asia, with the control over the Malacca Straits completely in the hands of the Japanese Navy, their junction with the north by sea has completely been cut off and the Dutch East Indies is now the only base they can rely upon. Thus, the United States, British and Dutch forces chose the Indies as the base of their anti-Japanese operations. It was with such an intention that the United States and Dutch fleets had been looking for an opportunity.

On the heels of brilliant war results they scored in their mass raids over Java on February 3, the Imperial Naval Air Force discovered the main force of the enemy fleet in the vicinity of Kangeang Island in the Java Sea and again achieved astounding results such as they gained in the Sea Battle off Malaya. As a result, one cruiser was sunk instantly, another sank after suffering heavy damage and two others were seriously wrecked. The Dutch fleet, particularly, as the consequence of this sea battle, suffered virtual annihilation. Since the outbreak of the war, due to successive victories of our forces, enemy bases have been crumbling one after another.

The remnants of the enemy forces, however, must be still looking for a chance and they must be destroyed completely. The Imperial Navy will carry out further reconnoitering in order to destroy all the enemy fleet they find. Careful, strict patrolling has been made by our naval force day and night in a vast expanse of waters in Greater East Asia. As soon as the enemy fleet is found, it will never be able to escape. Once they engage with the enemy, the Imperial Forces with surely destroy them as has been proved repeatedly. Complete mastery of the Southwestern Pacific by the Imperial Navy will be realized in the near future.

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# DUTCH FLEET SMASHED! U.S. CRUISER DAMAGED

## Singapore Enemy Forces Showing Signs of Weakening

## AIR RAIDS KEPT UP

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 6.—The second night of the bombardment on Singapore found the British stronghold in East Asia battered and showing evident signs of weakening under the terrific Japanese artillery fire, which has found the range and become increasingly accurate since yesterday afternoon. The roar and crash of artillery is incessant over the Changi area, which has become the main target of the Japanese fire.

### KALLANG AIRFIELD FURIOUSLY RAIDED

Domei

UNNAMED BASE IN MALAYA, February 6.—Japanese Army aircraft stationed in Malaya, daily renewing attacks against Singapore Island, yesterday showered explosives upon Kallang airfield, as a result of which five medium planes were demolished on the ground, in addition to destruction of various air facilities. A Japanese fighter formation detected and assaulted four enemy Hurricane fighters over the island which immediately fled without showing fighting.

### JAPANESE CONTINUE SINGAPORE BOMBING

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 6.—According to a Reuters report from Singapore which was received here today, Japanese Air Forces yesterday morning, repeated furious raids against Singapore Island. No details are available here as yet.

### ARTILLERY CONTINUES TO POUND ISLE

Domei

SAIGON, February 6.—Heavy artillery action is still continuing across the Johore Straits, while Japanese planes are keeping up their attacks on strategic positions on Singapore Island, according to the Rangoon radio today, which broadcast a Singapore communique.

### ENEMY TRANSPORTS SUNK BY JAPANESE

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, February 6.—Army dive bombers based at an undisclosed airfield in Malaya today at noon attacked a strongly escorted enemy convoy between Singapore and Tanjoing Baley Island, off Sumatra, it was disclosed here. Weaving through a hail of machine-gun and archie fire, the Japanese airmen sank one 10,000-ton steamer and set a 6,000-ton ship on fire, while immobilizing three 3,000-ton vessels with direct bomb hits. All Japanese aircraft returned safely to their base.

### BRITISH ADMIT SALWEEN CROSSING

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—British authorities at Rangoon have confirmed reports that Japanese advance units have crossed the Salween River at Paan, north of Moulmein, according to a radio report by the British Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today.

## AMERICA IS SUPPLYING VESSELS TO URUGUAY

### Three Vessels and Seaplanes Will Be Sent to Patrol Coastline

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—General R. A. Roletti, Uruguayan Minister of Defense, revealed today that three small-sized war vessels and seaplanes will be supplied by the United States for patrolling the Uruguay coastline, according to a Montevideo report received here today.

Fighters and training planes, likewise, are to be received by Uruguay from the United States by the end of this year, and plans are under way for the training of a number of Uruguayan pilots.

General Roletti also revealed that two airdromes are nearing completion in Uruguay, the report stated.

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Brazil, apparently in preparation against a possible German attack from Africa, has agreed to an United States' proposal that the latter use Maceio, approximately 450 kilometers south of Natal on the northeastern coast of Brazil, as a United States army, navy and air base, according to a Rio de Janeiro message received here today.

## ADULTERATED LIQUOR NOW SOLD IN ENGLAND

### Scotch Whisky Distillers Want More Men to Solve Labor Shortage in Industry

Transocean

LISBON, January 27.—The growing scarcity of alcoholic drinks in Great Britain has led to the manufacture of adulterated liquor, recalling the bootlegging days in the United States under the prohibition regime, according to an article by an American journalist appearing in the London Daily Mail.

The article states that this illegally-produced and secretly-sold liquor is equally disgusting to taste and bad for the stomach, and predicts that its result on the general health of drinkers will be as was the case in the United States.

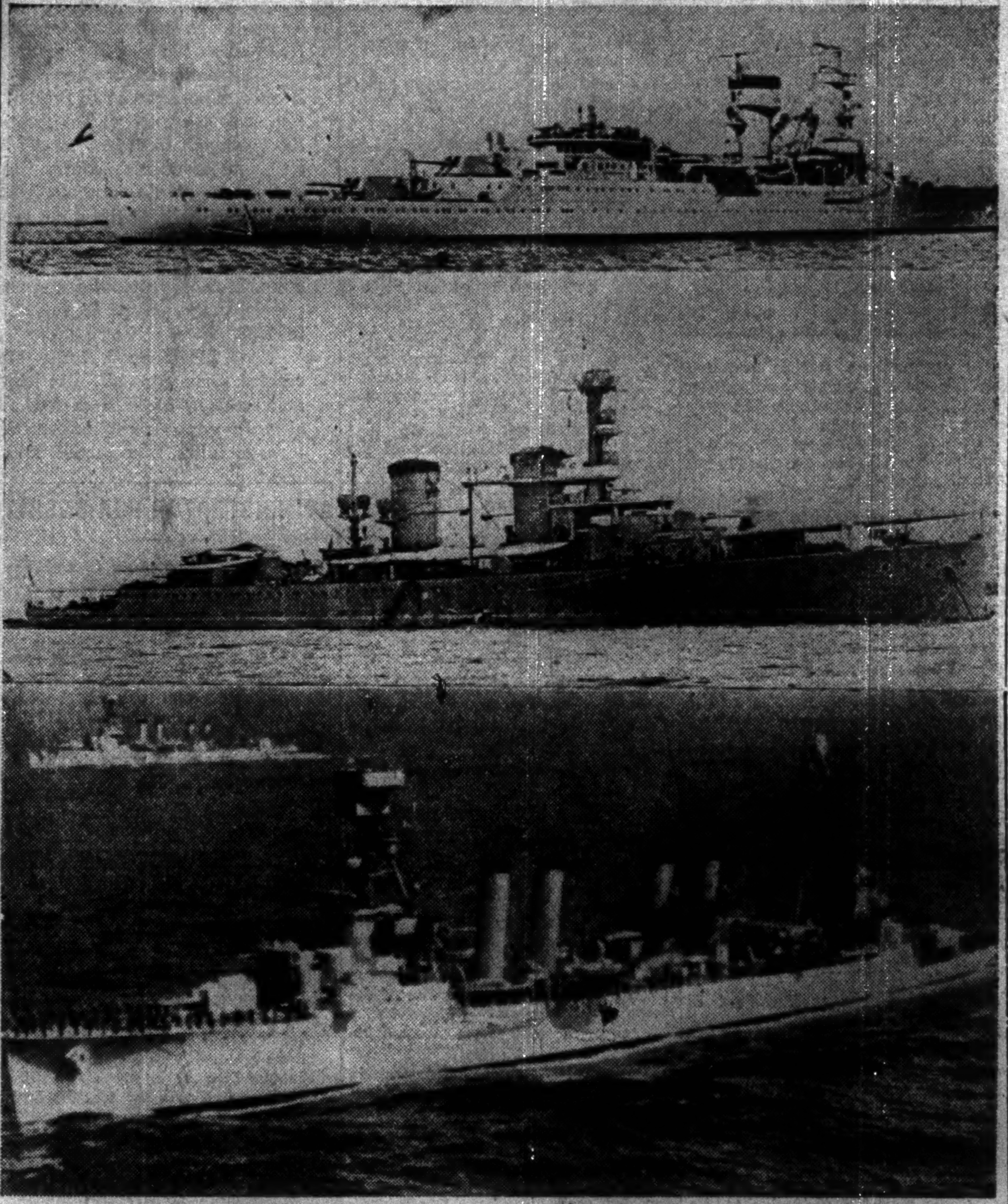
The same paper also reports that Scotch whisky distillers have petitioned the War Office for the release of a sufficient number of men called up for military service to enable the production of whisky to be brought up to 3,000,000 gallons this year.

### Biddle Orders Removal

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—It was reported from Washington today that United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle has ordered, effective February 15, removal of all enemy aliens from 31 prohibited areas in the states of Washington and Oregon.

### Victims of Japanese Air Force



In one day, the main strength of the Netherlands East Indies Fleet in the Southwestern Pacific was annihilated and an American cruiser of the Marblehead type was damaged in the Naval Battle off Java Coast staged on February 4 by the Imperial Naval Air Force; thus, leaving the Dutch virtually without a navy. Once again by this victory, it proves that like the memorial Battle of Hawaii and the Battle off the Malay Coast when the mainstay of the United States Pacific Fleet and the British East Asiatic Fleet respectively were practically wiped out by the Imperial Naval Air Force, Japan is always ready to give the fatal blow showing that the Pacific is too hot for the Anglo-Saxons to loiter around. Now the Dutch get the same medicine like their Allies. Imperial Headquarters reports state that the Netherlands cruiser, De Ruyter, (upper photo) was sunk; a Dutch cruiser of the Java type (center photo) sunk and another damaged; and an American cruiser of the Marblehead type (lower photo) damaged.

## ASIATIC NEW ORDER DISCUSSED IN DIET

### Overseas Minister Expresses View That Philippines Ought To Raise Cotton

Several important statements, some of which would help the world to envisage the sort of new order Japan is constructing while conducting the Greater East Asia War were forthcoming from the Government on Friday in the budget committee of the House of Peers and in the committees of both Houses.

One of them, from Overseas Minister Hiroya Ino, announced that the Government has a feeling that the Philippine Islands ought to be made to grow cotton instead of sugar to meet the requirements of Greater East Asia.

Another statement made by Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, declared that all nations carrying on the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be inspired with the idea of Greater East Asia, which rests on the conception of the family peculiar to the inhabitants of East Asia.

The vital question of population was raised in the budget committee of the House of Peers on Friday morning.

The questioner, Dr. Tongo Takebe, of the Doseikai, wanted the Government to clarify its attitude toward improving the quality of the nation's population.

**Improving Quality of Race**

The points in the reply of the Government, made by Welfare Minister Koizumi, were:

1. Creative treatment must be given to the question of improving the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

**Naval Battle off Java**

MIYAKO—The air units of the Imperial Navy have once again added to the record of their imperishable service in the history of war when they wiped out the enemy's principal ships off the Java coast.

Coming as it did after the virtual annihilation of the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the two most up-to-date capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malay Peninsula, the pleasant news is indeed enlightening to the Japanese public.

It was not so long ago that the Dutch air armada was wiped out of existence. Now that their navy has likewise been annihilated, the Japanese command of the air and sea in this region has been completed and the fate of the Netherlands East Indies, which had been dancing to the tune of the Anglo-Americans, has been definitely sealed.

**Progress of N.E.I. campaign**

HOCHI—During their raid over Sourabaya and Malang on February 3, the Imperial Navy Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes and between February 1 and 3, they sent to the botton three enemy vessels in the western part of the Strait of Java.

Since the surprise landings carried out in Menada and Tarakan on January 11, the Imperial Forces have been achieving outstanding successes in various campaigns in the Netherlands East Indies, completely shattering the encirclement ring of America, Britain, the Chungking regime and the Dutch.

As a result of the devastating raid on Java, the main strength of the Dutch forces has been crushed beyond recovery, and moreover Australia has been isolated from America and Britain, serving still further to increase the menace to Singapore from the rear.

There is no doubt as to the significance of these brilliant accomplishments, to the general war situation in East Asia.

**Premier and Petitions Committee**

CHUGAI—Premier Hideki Tojo attended a recent session of the petitions committee of the House of Representatives. He took the occasion to make known the attitude of the Government toward measures passed by the committee. He told the body that the Government would give heed to the results of its deliberations.

The Government has been known to be indifferent to petitions approved by the committee. The committee on its part took for granted the queerness of the attitude of the Government toward the results of its discussions. The body heretofore seems to have been satisfied by merely having the measures reaching the Government, apparently being unconcerned what treatment they would receive at the hands of the authorities.

Obviously the Government was in the wrong, in showing a disposition to avoid giving the measures passed by the committee, the attention they were supposed to be entitled to. But the Government was not the only guilty party. The committee which adopted measures before it without taking the trouble of

(Continued on Page 2)

## 3 VESSELS SUNK IN JAVA BATTLE

### Japanese Naval Air Force Wrecks Two Enemy Cruisers South of Kangeang in Java Sea

One American and three Dutch cruisers as well as another ship of an undisclosed type were either sunk or damaged by the Imperial Navy Air Force on February 4 in a battle off the Java coast which annihilated the effective power of the Netherlands East Indies fleet, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Friday. The communique says:

"An Imperial Navy Air Force unit on February 4, while in search of enemy warships following the near-annihilation of the Netherlands East Indies air force the previous day, encountered the main force of the enemy fleet accompanied by a number of destroyers 30 miles south of the island of Kangeang in the Java Sea. The Japanese immediately launched a terrific attack and after several hours of fighting instantly sank one Netherlands cruiser of the Java type, heavily damaged the Netherlands cruiser De Ruyter which sank soon thereafter, damaged another Netherlands cruiser of the Java type as well as an American cruiser of the Marblehead type, and also sank a 5,000-ton enemy vessel.

"The enemy fleet, especially the main strength of the Netherlands East Indies fleet operating against us in the Southwestern Pacific, has been virtually wiped out as the result of this battle. In this naval battle we lost one plane.

"Note: This naval battle will be called the Naval Battle off the Java Coast."

## 5 CIVILIANS NAMED AS NAVY ADVISERS

### Fujihara, Takeuchi, Ono, Yamazaki and Fujiyama Appointed by Ministry

### FOR SOUTH SEAS POSTS

### 'War Plus Construction' Aim of Japan Revealed in Latest Selections

Five prominent civilians were appointed Friday as advisers to the Navy Ministry, it was announced by the same Ministry at 5:15 p.m. Friday. They are to render their services in connection with affairs relating to the southern areas occupied by the Navy. Their appointments have come in the wake of the recent appointments of four well-known civilians by the War Ministry as advisers for the southern areas occupied by the Army.

The new advisers are Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, Kakichi Takeuchi, former Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister, Ryuta Ono, former Finance Vice-Minister, Iwao Yamazaki, former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, and Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Japan's policy of "War plus Construction" in connection with the War of Greater East Asia will be brought to realization by the appointment of these best minds in their respective fields, comments Domei. It is deserving of notice, Domei further adds, that Japan's work of reconstruction in her southern occupied areas is about to be started within less than two months after the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Fujihara was some time ago appointed president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, which was founded by the Government for the purpose of utilizing "sleeping" plants. He is founder and president of the Fujihara Institute of Technology affiliated with Keio University. Before he was appointed Commerce and Industry Minister in the Yonai Cabinet, he held the presidency of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company for many years. He was responsible for having made this paper company the largest in Japan.

Mr. Takeuchi was for many years after his graduation from the Tokyo Im-

(Continued on Page 2)

### BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT SETS NEW RECORD

A new record was made in the history of naval warfare when the Imperial Navy Air Force decimated the Netherlands East Indies fleet accompanied by the United States cruiser Marblehead on February 4 off the island of Kangeang in the Java Sea.

The achievement was the more effective in sealing the fate of the enemy forces in the Southwestern Pacific area in that on the previous day the Netherlands East Indies air force had been all but wiped out in the terrific attack on the island of Java where lie the most important enemy air bases.

The feat transcends all preconceptions of naval operations in that the main strength of a fleet of fighting ships was destroyed solely by means of aircraft. It adds another glorious page to the splendid chapter of sea victories that adorn the annals of the War of Greater East Asia beginning with the historic Battle of Hawaii and the Battle of the Malay Coast.

No sooner had the Japanese Naval Air Force sighted a combined fleet of Netherlands East Indies warships and a United States cruiser than it swooped down on the enemy, which immediately took to zigzagging and firing anti-aircraft guns at a furious tempo. A Dutch cruiser of the Java type, 6,670 tons, was instantly sunk and the flagship of the Netherlands East Indies fleet, the De Ruyter, 6,450 tons, also was sent to the bottom. Damage was inflicted on another Dutch cruiser of the Java type and on the United States cruiser Marblehead, 7,050 tons. Another Dutch vessel was sunk. The Japanese sustained a loss of only one plane.

In the course of this battle, the enemy destroyers which had been escorting the cruisers fled, leaving their wards at the mercy of the Japanese bombers, which showed little mercy. The action was of a piece with the quick disappearance of the heavy cruiser Houston of the United States Asiatic Fleet just before the Battle of Manila.

The damaged cruisers most probably are now wandering over the southern seas in search of a base. With Borneo, the Celebes, and Java grown too hot for these hunted ships, Singapore and Port Darwin, Australia, are about the only havens they can now find. But Singapore itself is far from safe, while all the southern seas from Malacca to Arafura are within easy range of Japanese bombers. Self-destruction seems to be the only honorable course open to these stricken ships, comments Domei.

The Dutch fleet so miserably defeated apparently left its base in the belief that the Japanese Navy had been annihilated in the Battle of the Macassar Strait, a piece of laughable propaganda circulated by the United States.

In consequence of the Battle of the Java Coast, both sea power and air power over an enormous area extending 3,000 nautical miles from east to west and 1,000 nautical miles from north to south, embracing the great Sunda Islands and the Arafura Sea, have been wrested by the Japanese Navy. Consequently over the whole stretch of Greater East Asia waters it may be said that not one enemy surface warship will now be able to offer any effective resistance against the Japanese fleet, says Domei.

The De Ruyter, 6,450 tons, flagship of the Netherlands East Indies fleet, was completed in 1936. It had a crew of 435. Its

(Continued on Page 2)

# BRITISH MAKE PUBLIC LOSS OF SUBMARINE

## 1,090-Ton Triumph Announced As Lost by London Admiralty

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of the British submarine Triumph, of 1,090-ton, it was reported here from London today.

The communique made no mention of the 60 men of the submarine crew. Therefore, they must be considered as lost, the report said.

### Morale Seen Breaking Laws

Observers here, in commenting on the British announcement that anti-gambling legislation in Britain will be strengthened in view of the increasing number of "high gambling parties conducted for profit," declared today that such concern is obvious evidence of a breakdown in the British fighting morale.

These observers said the gambling parties described by the British as being held in luxurious flats and country houses are definite indications that the British public is tired of war and is depressed by the continuous British military blunders and defeats.

### To Defend at All Costs

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Fierce fighting is raging on the Burma front between British and Japanese troops with Martaban, strategic city on the west bank of the Salween River opposite Moulmein, as the center of activity, a Melbourne radio broadcast intercepted here today revealed.

Japanese troops, while advancing northward along the eastern bank of the Salween River, are simultaneously attempting large-scale crossings, it was said.

Meanwhile, the German News Agency reporting from Rangoon stated today that the Burmese army headquarters, while denying reports of large Japanese crossings, officially admitted that it was in receipt of dispatches stating that small Japanese patrols have crossed the river at several points.

Further, in an attempt to steel the inhabitants of Rangoon to the threat of the Japanese attack, Burmese army authorities declared in a statement today that Rangoon will be defended "at any cost," D.N.B. said. However, even in the event that Rangoon is captured, it will not lead to the end of everything, the statement said. Further, "we are fully confident of continuing the shipments of war materials to Chungking," the announcement claimed.

Meantime, reports from other sources indicate that fighting on the 80-kilometer front running north and south along the Salween River reached a high pitch today as large formations of British bombers and fighters attacked Japanese land operations at a point 50 kilometers north of Moulmein.

# *Today's Press Comments*

(Continued From Page 1)

inquiring into their merits was also to blame.

We welcome the Premier's attendance at the deliberations of the petitions committee as indication of the determination of the Government to see that due consideration is given to the petitions approved by the committee. It is up to the House of Representatives to see that the petitions approved by it are such as would leave the Government no excuse to show indifference.

We have the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which is to interpret the will of the people to the Government. But the organization has no place in the Constitution. The only remaining Constitutional organization whose function it is to see to the wishes of the masses being reflected in Government policies is the House of Representatives with its petitions committee. We hope that the petitions committee will try its utmost to perform its original functions.

### Naval Battle Off Java Coast

YOMIURI—Another important victory has been gained by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. The destruction of the main body of the Netherlands East Indies fleet in the battle of February 4 off the coast of Java Island has given Japan the mastery of the sea in an area of the Pacific 3,000 nautical miles from east to west and 1,000 from south to north. In the same battle several units of the American and British fleets in East Asia which had joined the East Indies fleet were sunk or damaged. The Battle of the Java Coast has definitely ended the hopes of the enemy to resort to naval guerrilla warfare against Japan.

## Goering Leaves Rome

Domei

ROME, February 5.—Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, left here by special train last night to return to Germany after an eight days visit to Italy. Before his departure, Marshal Goering received General Rino Corso Fougier, Chief of the Air Staff and Undersecretary of State for Air, yesterday morning for an exchange of views on the German and Italian air forces.

## Kerr Leaves Chungking

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, newly-appointed British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, today left Chungking for his new post in Moscow by plane via Calcutta, according to a Chungking report received here today. Pending arrival of a new British Ambassador, W. D. Allen, second secretary of the British Embassy at Chungking, will assume charge as charge d'affaires.

# *Blinded Japanese Ace Downs 5 Planes In P.I. Despite Handicap; Returns Safe*

Asahi Service

Undisclosed Base and Undisclosed Date.—A first-class warrant officer "K." who returned to the base with his right eye gone and the other almost blinded after bombing the enemy position in the Philippines on December 8, 1941, is the center of admiration of his comrades.

Returning to their base in the afternoon of December 8, after conducting a devastating raid on enemy strategic points in the Philippines, the Naval pilots were waiting for one missing plane, that of first-class warrant officer "K." Since it would involve the morale of the aces even if one plane failed to return on the very first day of the war, everyone was out in the field, gazing anxiously into the horizon.

### Lone Pilot Returns

Following hours which seemed like eternity, they heard a faint drone of a motor. They immediately recognized it as the missing plane but as it drew nearer, they discovered that something was amiss as the machine was listed as it continued its flight. The feeling of ill omen deepened as the warrant officer, unbecoming of his usual skill, brought his plane down almost crashing to the ground.

As they ran to the plane to welcome back their colleague, they were surprised to see the warrant officer, his face spattered with blood, stretching his hands out in the air in a vain effort to get himself out of the cockpit. The man was seriously injured in both of his eyes.

When he was rushed to the field hospital, the army surgeon, after pronouncing that his right eye was hopeless and that the remaining one was almost blinded, expressed his astonishment over the courage of the warrant officer in operating his plane under such a condition.

### Was Maiden Combat

According to his story, the first-class officer "K" encountered 14 enemy planes over the Philippines while he was escorting a squadron of Japanese bombers. Although it was his maiden combat, the warrant officer fought remarkably, shooting down five enemy machines in rapid succession. Still unsatisfied with the glorious feat, he nose-dived to a very low altitude and swept the enemy base with machine-gun fire, inflicting heavy damage to the planes on the ground.

Unfortunately, however, one of the enemy bullets from the ground found its mark on the plane's wind shield and the shattering glass flew into both his eyes.

The spurting blood completely blinded him, but the warrant officer, after calmly wiping his eyes with his sleeves, found that he could still see vaguely with the left eye. He almost lost conciousness many times through pain and loss of blood but somehow managed to fly back to the base.

# ASIATIC NEW ORDER DISCUSSED IN DIET

(Continued From Page 1)

quality of the Japanese race, which has a high order of creative spirit.

2. The Japanese, who are conducting the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be fired with the spirit of Greater East Asia.

3. The Government has a commission inquiring into the question of whether it is possible to improve at the same time the quality and quantity of the nation's population.

4. The Government is cognizant of the need there is for the revision of the Sterilization Law although it is not long in effect and although it has been very limited in application.

5. The Government has competent experts studying the effect of a special type of cultural life on population. We admit the deterioration of the Japanese race. We have a feeling that we must blame this on the fact that we went in for European and American culture during the Meiji era without taking the trouble of ascertaining whether it would enrich the life of a true son of Nippon.

Another important interpellation in the budget committee was formulated by Tatsujiro Hashimoto, of the Kenkyukai, who questioned about the Government's mercantile marine policy.

Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima responded. He began by excusing himself from giving figures of mercantile tonnage under construction.

### Surpassed Britain

During the China Affair, he went on, Japan was third on the list of the world's shipbuilding countries, and for a time during the same period it was second, outbuilding Britain, only to be surpassed by the United States.

He explained that the State control of shipping, which was effected late last year was designed to meet the shortage in shipping available for the transportation of goods of daily necessity to Japan.

He made the reassuring statement that one would not be justified in worrying over the current shortage of mercantile tonnage.

"I am not exaggerating in saying," the Minister stated, "that in the very near future, Japan will display a wonderful capacity to build mercantile shipping. The tonnage in prospect will be found far more considerable than that which has left the ways in the country in the past few years."

He stressed that the building program under contemplation by the Government, unlike the shipbuilding projects of the United States, will not end by being a paper plan.

A statement of immense importance to the people wondering exactly what the Government proposes to do to the occupied southern regions was forthcoming from Overseas Minister Ino on Friday.

### P.I. to Grow Cotton

Speaking before the committee of the House of Peers studying the bill creating a central bank for the development of the southern region, he said that the Government had concluded that the Philippine Islands should be made to grow cotton instead of sugar as a measure for relieving the shortage of cotton in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The change contemplated in the industrial life of the Philippines would not be revolutionary," the Minister explained.

"It would simply restore in the islands conditions which prevailed before the United States came into them. Cotton, instead of sugar, was grown in the islands before they came under American rule.

"The Japanese could do without sugar produced in the islands. The Government means to achieve self-sufficiency of sugar in Japan Proper. Naturally, the growers of sugar in Taiwan can count on receiving continued Government protection. We would have the areas now under sugar in the Philippines devoted entirely to cotton growing."

Meanwhile, a statement, heartening to industries using Manila hemp, was made by Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Kazuo Miura on Friday in the committee of the House of Representatives dealing with bills concerning the development of agriculture and forestry in the country.

### To Import Manila Hemp

He told the committee that arrangements had been made for the importation of large quantities of Manila hemp into Japan Proper. In this connection, he said he was rather concerned about the possible effect the large imports of Manila hemp will have on the growers of hemp in the country.

However, he hoped to adjust the distribution system so that the effect, if any, might be minimized. Simultaneously, he indicated that the Government is prepared to work to its utmost to increase the production of domestic hemp.

A group of important members of the House of Representatives came out on Friday with a proposal to create a new educational structure for the Empire. They would term it the Greater East Asia educational structure.

The realization of the project will be sought in a resolution which the interested House members have decided to introduce into the current session of the Diet.

### Expanding Education

The draft resolution, as made public on Friday, consists of 13 items, the principal ones of which call for the unification of education in Japan Proper and overseas possessions and reform of education in the Empire to enable the Japanese people to gain such knowledge as must be possessed by the people of a nation facing the task of giving the lead to the races of Greater East Asia.

A delegation of five House members showed on Friday the draft resolution to Premier General Hideki Tojo, Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and President Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, in the Diet building.

The Premier was reported to have told his callers that he perfectly understood the spirit of the proposed resolution.

A meeting of the House negotiating committee is expected to decide the date for the introduction of the resolution in the House. Ryutaro Nagai, head of the East Asia Department of The Rule Aid Society, has been named to offer the measure to the House.

### Fishery Issue With Soviet

The Government is endeavoring to bring the negotiations for the conclusion of a fishery agreement with the Soviet Union to a settlement as early as possible, Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi told the committee of the House of Representatives studying bills concerning the development of agriculture on Friday.

"It is unfortunate that the negotiations could not be settled within last year," the Vice-Minister said. "There are two or three points to be settled before an agreement is reached.

"The agreement we are negotiating for has little to distinguish it from those which have been concluded from year to year in the past.

"Incidentally, the Soviets showed a disposition to delay the settlement of the question of a new fishery agreement for some time after the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact. A slight change came over their attitude following the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact last year. The German-Soviet War has chiefly been responsible for the delay in the conclusion of the current fishery negotiations."

# 5 CIVILIANS NAMED AS NAVY ADVISERS

(Continued From Page 1)

perial University connected with the Commerce and Industry Ministry and was eventually elevated to the post of Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister. After resigning from that post, he became Director-General of the Fuel Board and Vice-Director-General of the Price Control Board of the same Ministry. He also served at one time as president of the Planning Board.

Mr. Ono has devoted most of his official career to the Finance Ministry. His last position in the Ministry was as Finance Vice-Minister. During his career Mr. Ono occupied several important posts, including that of private secretary to the late Finance Minister Junnosuke Inouye, chief of the special banking section, Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau, and financial commissioner for China.

Mr. Yamazaki identified himself with the Home Ministry after his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University. In the Ministry he has held many important posts, including that of chief secretary to the Home Minister, Director of the Social Department in the Social Bureau, Director of the Public Works Bureau, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau, and others. Later, he was appointed Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture. He also was appointed Director of the Social Bureau of the Welfare Ministry. His last official position was as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Mr. Fujiyama is the youngest of the five appointees, being 40 years of age. The Japanese business world today is virtually led by Mr. Fujiyama. Besides holding the post of president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he is the president and largest shareholder of the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Company which his father, the late Mr. Raita Fujiyama, founded. Mrs. Fujiyama is the daughter of Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan.

# RING AROUND JAVA IS BEING TIGHTENED

## Dutch East Indies High Command Admits Loss of Prince Van Oranje

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Washington Post editorially declared that the "ring around Java is steadily being tightened," according to a Washington report received here today.

It is difficult to send reinforcements to Sourabaya to aid in the struggle there, the journal declared, because of Japanese pressure upon Singapore and Rangoon and increasing danger to Australia, while Japanese occupation of the northern islands in the South Seas prevents smooth shipping operations.

The Baltimore Sun, meanwhile, indirectly admitted that sizeable losses have been inflicted on the Dutch air force when it declared that "granted sufficient air power and replacement of planes lost in combat with Japanese raiding forces these islands should be able to put up tremendous resistance against invasion."

### Dutch Admit Loss

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The loss of the Prins van Oranje was finally admitted indirectly by the Netherlands East Indies High Command in an official communique issued today, according to Batavia reports, received here.

Apparently unwilling to admit the loss of the warship outright, the communique stated in a roundabout way that "it is assumed that the minelayer Prins van Oranje, which at the time of the Japanese attack on Tarakan was stationed there and which, after carrying out her last orders, tried to escape—has not succeeded in doing so."

The communique further admitted that important points in southeastern Dutch Borneo have been subjected to severe air attacks by Japanese Air Forces and that Japanese air activity over the entire Netherlands East Indies continues unabated.

### A.R.P. Completed in Java

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—A Batavia dispatch received here today, quoting the Java-Bode, revealed the anti-air raid measures being taken in Java Island as follows:

Precautionary measures against Japanese air raids have been completed in Java.

Without a single exception, every native's home must prepare a dugout and people are duty-bound to keep vigilant watch against aerial attacks.

Cooking is banned from 6 p.m. till 6 a.m. in order that fires for cooking may not be telltale marks for Japanese aircraft for attacks.

The stricter control of blackout will be enforced in hilly areas which are easily visible from the sky.

# RIOS TO ASSUME DUTIES

## To Succeed Cerda as President of Chile

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—Juan Antonio Rios, newly-elected President of Chile, is expected to assume his duties immediately, it was reported here from Santiago, Chile, today.

Mr. Rios was elected to the presidency this week in succession to the late President Pedro Aguirre Cerda who died last November.

In a press interview, the new President said he would respect the decision of the Chilean parliament regarding rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers which has been recommended by the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

# BIBLES PRINTED IN RUSSIAN

## 1-Million Copies Distributed by Finland to Prisoners

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 29.—Already over 1,000,000 Bibles in Russian have been printed in Finland and divine services are being held regularly in Finnish camps of Russian war prisoners, Finnish clergyman Rev. Kunila stated in a speech held in Haparanda.

The Rev. Mr. Kunila added that in northern Karelia normal church life had also been resumed.

# BRITISH DISTURBED BY COLONIES' ACTS

## San Francisco Radio Says Australia, New Zealand Are Dissatisfied

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The San Francisco radio, quoting high United States diplomatic sources, said today that British statesmen are disturbed over the growing tendency of the British Dominions to look to the United States for help and guidance, adding "it has been an open secret that both Australia and New Zealand are dissatisfied not only over Britain's conduct of war, but also over the pre-war style of British statesmanship."

"The British feel that the political problems of Canada, New Zealand and Australia should be dealt with by the mother country," the radio stated.

### To Issue Bonds

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—J. B. Chiefly, Australian Commonwealth Treasurer, has announced that new issues of war bonds amounting to £35,000,000 will be floated by the Government, commencing February 17, according to a Canberra broadcast of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today.

The Bonds, maturing in 1945 and 1946, will bear interest at 2½ per cent, while bonds expiring in 1950 will earn 3.25 per cent. Both issues will be sold at face-value, the report stated.

### Calls Reserve Troops

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—M. F. Jones, New Zealand Minister of Defense, has announced that reserve troops in New Zealand have been called up for incorporation into the army in order to strengthen the defenses as much as possible, according to a Reuter report received here from Wellington today.

Fear of the extension of Japanese operations is believed to be the motivating factor in this latest action by New Zealand, despite the fact that most of the troops are old veterans of the first World War, the report said.

The order includes those with children who will be called up according to the order of age and the number of dependents, it was said.

Robert Semple, Minister of Public Works, explained that the New Zealand Government plans to call the youngest first and leave the skilled laborers in the industries.

# U.S. SENATE APPROVES AID BILL TO CHUNGKING

## Involves $500-Million—Washington Pessimistic of Chiang's Resistance

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The United States Senate today approved the bill forwarded from the House of Representatives for a loan of $500,000,000 to Chungking and sent it to the White House for the President's signature, it was reported here from Washington today.

Meanwhile, influential Senators, in commenting on the loan, expressed doubts whether practical aid can be extended to Chungking in view of the inadequacy of the Burma and other supply routes, the report said.

Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that China must rely on internal production.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Wisconsin Democrat, said that in the light of information the administration has given the committee discussing the loan, he feared the loan would prove unwise.

Furthermore, congressional circles indicated that the immediate military outlook in East Asia for the Allies is not optimistic.

# *Japanese Develops Practicable Method Of Producing Small-Pox Virus in Hen's Eggs*

Small-pox virus hitherto obtained from cows will soon be produced in this country in large quantities and on an economically practicable basis from hens' eggs, according to Dr. Tomoteru Shibayama, a health official of the Welfare Ministry.

This remarkable achievement is the result of 26 years of continuous research conducted by Dr. Kishiro Sukegawa, a medical practitioner in Tsuchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, who first succeeded in obtaining small-pox virus from eggs 26 years ago. Through repeated experiments the method has finally been improved to the point where it can now be economically applied to large-scale production.

Dr. Sukegawa discovered the method of injecting small-pox virus into eggs heated in an incubator to 39 degrees Centigrade for eight to 10 days. These were kept at the same temperature for 72 more hours, when the cultivation of the virus was completed.

The original virus is injected into the eggs through holes bored by an ordinary gimlet. Glycerine is added to the cultivated virus which is kept in capillary tubes. By this method one egg produces three grams of virus, sufficient to provide 1,000 persons immunity against small-pox.

This development recently attracted the attention of the Welfare Ministry, which sent Dr. Shibayama to Tsuchiura to make an examination of the improved method. Dr. Shibayama returned to Tokyo Wednesday night, and recommended the process to the Ministry. The Sukegawa method is now being applied at the Hygienic laboratory and the Kasumigaura hatchery.

Dr. Shibayama told a Domei correspondent that the method could be applied on a large-scale and could produce sufficient virus to protect all peoples within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the dreaded small-pox.

# Dutch Fleet Is Wiped Out!

(Continued From Page 1)

length was 557 feet, width 51 feet, and draft 19 feet. It carried seven 5.9-inch guns, 10 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns, eight 12.7-mm. anti-aircraft guns, and two planes. Developing a speed of 33 knots, it was the most powerful warship of the East Indies Navy. Its commander was Rear-Admiral Dorman.

The name De Ruyter was taken after that of Admiral De Ruyter, who remains to the Dutch what Nelson is to the British and Togo to Japan. De Ruyter in 1667 drove the British up the Thames. In 1672-3 he defeated the Anglo-French combined fleet and saved his country from subjugation. He died in 1676 at Syracuse while fighting the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Java is of the same type as the Sumatra with 6,670 tons displacement, a length of 509 feet, a width of 52 feet, and a draft of 18 feet. It carries 10 5.9-inch guns, six 40-mm. anti-aircraft guns, four two-pounders, six 12.7-mm. anti-aircraft guns, two planes and develops 30 knots. It was refitted and modernized in 1939.

The Marblehead, 7,050 tons, was completed in 1924. It carries a crew of 458. Its length is 550 feet, width 55 1/3 feet and draft 13 feet. It carries 10 6-inch guns, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, eight anti-aircraft machine-guns, six 21-inch torpedo tubes, four planes, and develops a speed of 35 knots.

# ADMINISTRATOR FOR BOSNIA

## Shows Peace Progressing to Unhamper Official's Duty

Transocean

AGRAM, January 29.—District administrators for eastern Bosnia have been appointed and will be inducted into office within the next few days, it was announced here.

This announcement warrants the assumption that action for pacifying these districts has progressed to the point where district administrators may carry out their duties without any obstacles.

## Canada Moves Japanese

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Notwithstanding voluntary evacuation of Japanese nationals from fortified areas in western British Columbia which has been going on for some time, the Canadian Government is planning to order the removal of all Japanese nationals from the above districts in the near future, it was reported here by Reuters from Ottawa today.

# MINERS IN ENGLAND STRIKE IN SYMPATHY

## Prison Terms Meted Out to Co-Workers Scored by South Wales Men

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—Grave consequences for British mining are feared as the result of the recent court verdict sentencing several miners of Betteshanger in Kent to penitentiary terms.

As the first result of this action, a number of miners in South Wales went on strike in order to express sympathy with the sentenced miners, according to the London correspondent of the Goeteborgs Handels och-Sjoefartstidningen.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Betteshanger miners were sentenced because they had refused to work or offered passive resistance in order to press home their demands for better working conditions.

South Wales miners, who are now striking in sympathy declared that they did not want to handicap the British armament industry but that the conditions in which the Betteshanger miners had to work were untenable.

The South Wales miners claimed that the Betteshanger mine owners were more interested in making profit for themselves than in the expansion of the working capacity of the mines.

That the British Government considered this affair with much concern is revealed by the fact that Secretary of Mining, David Grenfell, and the Secretary General of the Miners' Trade Union, Ebby Edwards, went to South Wales in order to mediate and try to restore peace.

In this connection, it was also learned that the strikers sent a delegation to London in order to obtain the release of the convicted miners.

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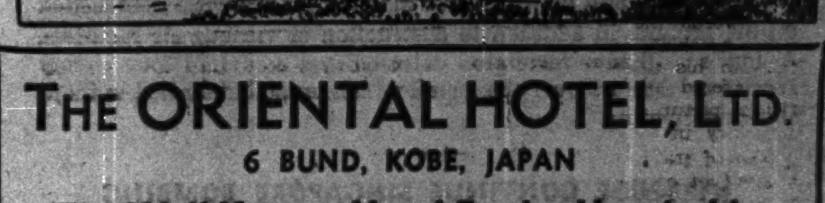
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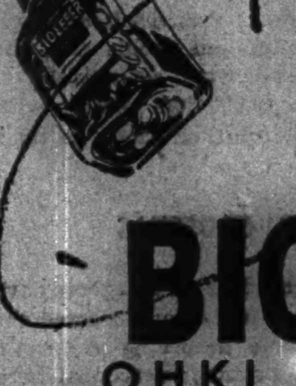
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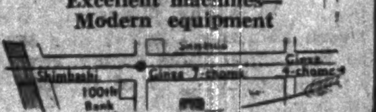

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# OFFICER DESCRIBES EPISODES OF AIRMEN

### Vigorous Training and Self-Sacrifice Account for Japanese Feats

Describing the spirit with which the pilots of the Japanese Naval Air Units are participating in the bombing expeditions, a commander of a certain contingent who trained these men explained their true character by declaring that no task is too big or difficult for them to perform.

"Real efficiency of the Japanese Naval Air Units was manifested to the world when, a little over a month after the outbreak of the China Affair, a large formation of Japanese bombers conducted a trans-oceanic flight and destroyed over 400 enemy planes in a short space of several days. Because of the distance, and moreover, of the short period in which these brilliant accomplishments were scored, however, our units also underwent not a small amount of difficulty, resulting in a number of sacrifices.

**Case of Commander Nitta**

"Commander Shinichi Nitta was an efficient airman among those who failed to return to their base. He was very attentive in training his men during peacetime. Consequently, the admiration and respect of the future aces were centered on him.

"His method of bombing in real battle was very thorough. He would not rely on the scientific means of ascertaining the accuracy. Once he took off for a bombing expedition, no matter how close to the enemy anti-aircraft battery, he would dive and satisfy himself by bombing with deadly accuracy. Even then, he would release only half the bombs, saving the other half in case he should have miscalculated.

"Just before he was leading his squadron on the third trans-oceanic bombing expedition, which proved to be his fatal flight, Commander Nitta lined up his subordinates and instructed them that if, unfortunately, they were forced to land on enemy territory, they were to use five bullets on the enemy troops but to be sure and save the last one for themselves. After the instruction, he wrote on a blackboard 'His Majesty the Emperor' and told his men that with the exception of those words, there was nothing else for them to think about.

"Prior to his take-off on the last trip, I offered the Commander as a mascot a picture of a tiger since it is legendary in Japan that the beast is capable of traveling over 2,000 miles away and yet come safely back to its starting point. Commander Nitta, however, flatly refused to take it, saying that he was not thinking of returning alive.

**Shows Japanese Spirit**

"An Italian missionary later gave me his eye-witness account of the crew members of a Japanese plane which was forced to land at a spot believed to be where Commander Nitta was forced down. The missionary stated that the commander was giving instructions to his men when an overwhelming number of Chinese troops surrounded them. One by one, each member of the unfortunate plane shot himself, and the commander, making sure that everything had been properly disposed of, took out his sword and calmly committed hara kiri before the dumbfounded Chinese. I am firmly convinced that the officer was Commander Nitta.

"Another brave officer among my men was Lieutenant-Colonel Yuji Kotani, who was later transferred to another contingent. He was called to the colors three times and on the last occasion, wrote me a short note saying that he was deeply inspired by the honor of being mobilized for the third time. He expressed his joy for he felt sure that he could serve the State with his life this time. True to his words, he died a brave and heroic death while taking part in bombing Chengtu, Szechwan Province.

"During a raid on the Canton-Hankow Railway, an enemy shell pierced through one engine of a twin-motored bomber and five persons out of seven were seriously injured. The plane was forced down on the sea but fortunately, the crew members were saved by a Japanese destroyer.

**Another Case Described**

"Among them was Second Class Warrant-Officer Masami Oishi, whose visual power was reduced almost to nil through loss of blood. As the end came near, he called one of his fellow-soldiers to his side and asked the latter to apologize to his mother for dying before rendering distinguished services. The last words uttered by the warrant-officer was a fervent desire that his son should become a Naval flier.

"When I later visited his mother, I was surprised to see her struggling in poverty, but as soon as she learnt my mission, the first anxious words she said was whether her son was able to serve the country before dying.

"The zero-hour for take-off on the day on which Commander Nitta died in action was fixed at 5:00 a.m. so that the ground crew as well as the fliers were busy from the small hours of the morning tuning up the motors and making other preparations. Wondering how many planes would return to the base that day, I was walking around the hangar in pitch darkness. I was very much moved when I overheard a conversation between the commander of a plane and his subordinates.

"'Once we take off today,' the officer was saying, 'we will not be able to return alive, for I expect that today's battle will be a terrific struggle.' The subordinates unanimously expressed their determination to die but reassured the officer that they could not afford to lose their lives until a few enemy planes were brought down.

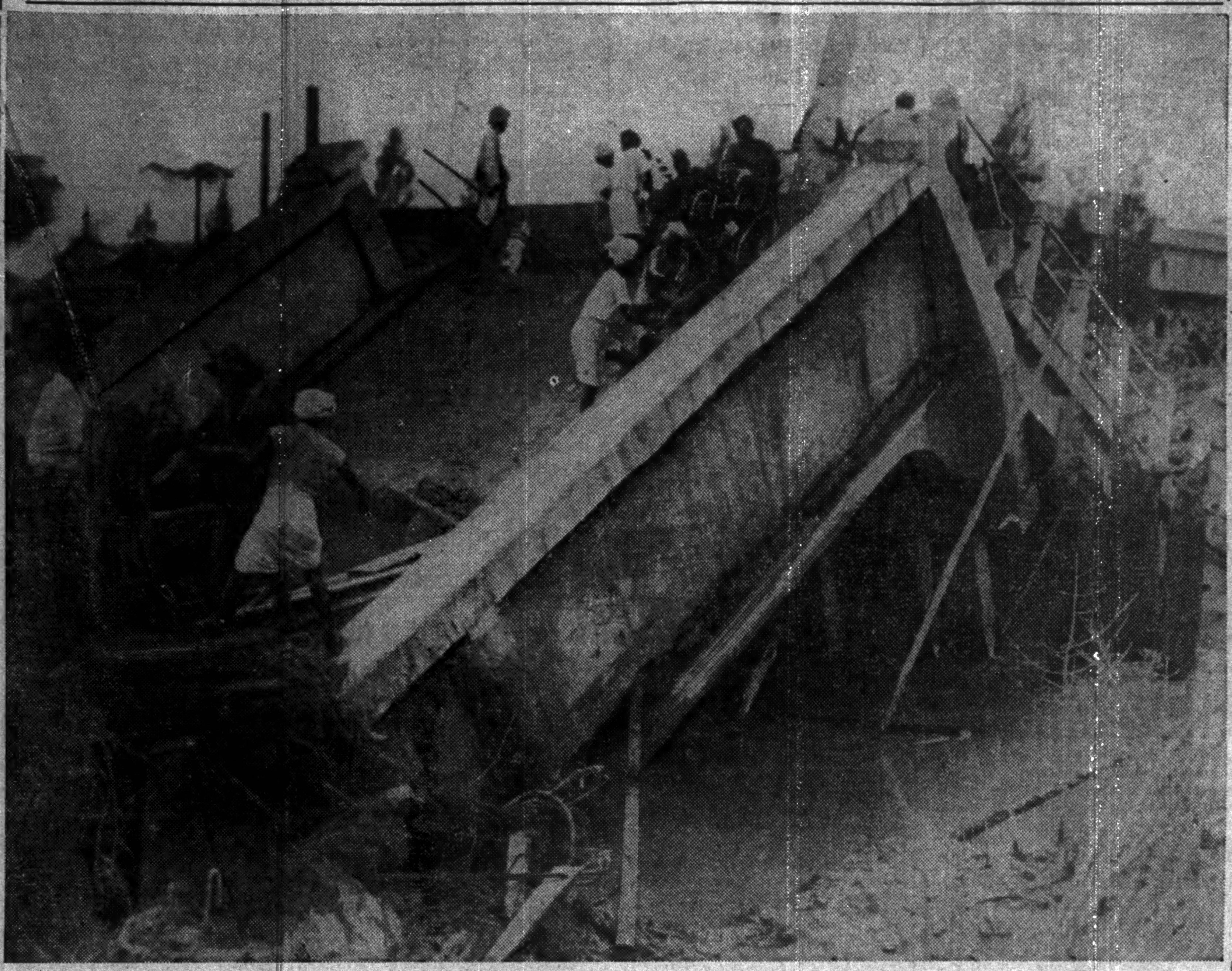
**Reply Stuns Commander**

"Once while training, long before the outbreak of the China Affair, I found that one of the officers of a fighter plane was dissatisfied because he was transferred to the bombing squadron. I called and told him to save his energy, for, when he became a squadron commander, he could have many opportunities of getting into aerial combats. His reply, however, stunned me, putting me at a complete loss as to what I should say next. He said, 'Does the commander think that I can live to see that day?'

"Even during training, officers and men of the Imperial Forces are ready to sacrifice their lives. Such stout determination and the spirit with which they undergo training makes possible such remarkable feats of valor as shown during the raid on Hawaii, the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, and other occasions.

"Japan is a Divine country and acts which run contrary to God's will cannot be forgiven. God is with Japan in prosecuting the war of righteousness and as such, I always stress to my men that they cannot, for one single second, do anything that is vicious or unjust."

## Not Minding a Bit



**The sacrifices made by Japan in Malaya to set up a Greater East Asia have been quickly grasped by the natives and whatever they are called upon to do to rebuild their country is always welcomed with open arms as a gesture to the brave Japanese Forces. Here in the above photo is such an example for the Malays are repairing a damaged bridge wrecked by the retreating British when they discovered the trail was getting too hot for them with the Imperial Forces right behind their back on the grim march to Singapore. (Photo rushed to Tokyo by Domei plane. Censored by the War Ministry)**

# Southern Region Development Discussed

## Opinions Concerning Utilization of Natural Resources Mooted by Leading Authorities at Japan Times Round-Table

**(Continued From Yesterday)**

T-A: Mr. Oshima, will you tell us something about southward expansion?

Mr. Oshima: The present war is a war not only of men and weapons, but also of raw materials. The latter is just as important as the former. Talking of the wealth of raw materials in the South, these southern lands are very hot, with abundant rainfall, this results in the abundant vegetable wealth. For instance, these lands produce 88 per cent of the world's rubber, 76 per cent of the copra, 14 per cent of the sugar, 18 per cent of the tea 90 per cent of the rope hemp, and so on. The only things that you can't produce there are wheat and wool. The mineral wealth, too, is so great that nobody knows the actual amount. Neither capital nor technique has been introduced to any considerable extent. The most important minerals are tin, bauxite, gold, silver, chrome, lead, etc. From the point of view of value, tin comes first, then petroleum, and then bauxite. There are also considerable quantities of rock phosphate. Although Japan uses a tremendous amount of phosphorus yearly, if all the available phosphorus from the southern lands were imported to Japan, there would be an annual surplus of 700,000 tons.

T-A: It seems that economic conditions in the U.S. and Britain have begun to reveal their weakness as the result of the shock they received in the War of Greater East Asia. What is your opinion concerning this, Mr. Oshima?

**Blow to America**

Mr. Oshima: As for America, the current war has given her a great blow on the problem of rubber. The annual consumption of rubber in America is about 600,000 tons and as 90 per cent of it has hitherto been imported from Malaysia, her automobile industry, for example, may be totally suspended. In spite of America's boasts of possessing sufficient stocks for one or two years' consumption, her condition will be difficult indeed when the stock is exhausted.

The annual American tin consumption is about 87,000 tons. Other than Malaysia, America's only alternate source of tin supply is Bolivia in South America. The maximum tin importation from Bolivia into America is 47,000 tons, or about half of the normal consumption. Therefore, I presume her steel industry will suffer a fatal blow from the shortage of tin.

T-A: What about the blow that Britain will receive?

Mr. Oshima: Britain also will suffer from rubber and tin shortages. The annual consumption of tin in Britain amounts to 26,000 tons. Britain also has no source of supply other than Bolivia. Only 50,000 tons of supply to meet 110,000 tons needed in America and Britain together is a pessimistic outlook, I must say. In rubber consumption, too, Britain will be forced to suffer from extreme shortage as she has hitherto been dependent on the production in Malaysia.

Moreover, if all the rock phosphate produced in Malaysia were to be exported to Japan, Australia will suffer from a shortage of fertilizers and consequently her agricultural production will be hit severely.

T-A: Mr. Kato. Will you explain the difficulties that American economy will undergo?

Mr. Kato: I don't think America will suffer much.

T-A: Why?

Mr. Kato: As Mr. Oshima has said, America is not self-sufficient with respect to some resources, but as you all know, it is a country that can support itself. The domestic trade of America is more important than her foreign trade. Therefore, she is not so dependent on foreign resources. As Mr. Oshima pointed out just now, America will suffer from a shortage of materials whose production is limited to Malaysia, but not so much in the sphere of agricultural materials as Britain.

T-A: Then, do you mean that Britain will suffer much?

Mr. Kato: I think Britain will suffer very much, for she depends for almost all her materials on foreign countries and her colonies. If she is cut off from supplies from Malaysia and Australia, the lives of her people will undergo a terrible ordeal. Furthermore, in case the Indian Ocean is threatened, it is doubtful if Britain can keep her independence. Hence my opinion is that Britain will suffer much more than America.

T-A: Mr. Oshima, Will you explain the problem of planned economy in the Southern areas?

Mr. Oshima The economic plans hitherto set up were not projected with the current war in mind, but were based merely on the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc. Therefore, I presume the economic plans should first be reorganized fundamentally. The most urgent plan for the present is for the Government to decide the kind and quantity of southern resources to be imported to Japan, and to establish a permanent scheme of what and how much of the southern resources are necessary for Japan annually.

**Industrial Center Issue**

At this juncture, I should like to call attention to the problem of where to establish the industrial center. As I mentioned before, it is necessary to increase the production of aluminum. For aluminum productivity is most important. Fortunately, it is reported that 1,000,000 kilowatts of electricity are available in Sumatra. Therefore, it is better to produce bauxite in Sumatra. However, as far as circumstances may permit, industrial production should be carried on in Japan Proper or in places as near as possible to Japan Proper. Even if the raw materials are to be imported from the South, manufacturing of these raw materials should preferably be carried out in industrial regions near Japan Proper, in consideration of an emergency that may possibly occur in the future, T-A: Mr. Oshima. What is your opinion regarding the administrative policy for the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mr. Oshima: I think the first thing we must keep in mind is to discard the principle of exploitation with which America and Britain have hitherto sweated the southern races.

As graciously pointed out in the Imperial Rescript, our aim is "to let all nations seek their proper places." We must accordingly strive to enable all the East Asiatic races to enjoy equally the profits of their work so that they may develop further. Consequently this principle must be put into practice in industrial administration, though, of course, this is a matter easier said than done.

I think that there is an idea prevalent among the people that the profit attained from southern resources should be equally distributed to all of the Japanese nation because these southern resources have been obtained as the result of the sacrifices on the part of the Imperial Forces as well as of the whole nation. It should not be permissible for certain companies to monopolize the right to develop these natural resources and enjoy huge profits from the enterprises.

In my opinion, the following measures are appropriate to the current situation: first, to place all the southern resources under Government control; and second to entrust the practical business to certain companies or corporations which have the experience, knowledge and real power necessary for developing the resources. The main aim of this scheme is, as you may easily understand, to prevent some particular companies or some individuals from monopolizing the profits.

Mr. Kawamoto: Apart from the question as to whether they were righteous or not, measures that America and Britain have hitherto taken had three characteristics. They were first, that these countries made the scale of their enterprises comparatively large and avoided small-scale projects; second that they thought much of the redemption of capital, the Governments subsidizing the companies engaged till they could redeem the capital completely; and third, that America and Britain introduced various kinds of equipments for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the employes who worked in the tropical regions.

(THE END)

## Sugar Soars in Turkey

Transocean

ISTANBUL, January 24.—The price of sugar in Turkey went up today by 120 per cent. The Turkish Government expects to obtain from the increase an additional revenue of 35,000,000 Turkish pounds a year.

## BRITISH HAVE DIFFICULTY CARRYING ON EXPORT TRADE

### Canada to Leave Its Assets in London Until Termination of Current War

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 27.—Confirmation of the complete collapse of Great Britain's export trade is contained in a statement by the Canadian Premier. Mackenzie King as reported from Ottawa.

In connection with his proposal to purchase Canadian bonds in the hands of British subjects, he declared that Canada's assets in London amounted to over £700,000,000. This sum, he said, was to remain in England as a Canadian loan free of interest until after the war, when the two Governments would agree as regards the rate of interest and other formalities in connection with this loan.

He added that big Canadian assets had accumulated as a result of deliveries of Canadian war materials to England and the latter's inability to hand over in return goods or raw materials to the same value.

## WANG MOURNS DEATH OF SHANGHAI NEWSMAN

### Tachibana, Nichi-Nichi Branch Chief, Held High Hopes for Greater East Asia Peace

President Wang Ching-wei sent a message of condolence Thursday extending personal regrets on the death of Shinryo Tachibana, chief of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi office in Shanghai, who was killed in an air crash in South China.

Expressing deep appreciation for the passionate views of peace in Greater East Asia which were held by Mr. Tachibana, President Wang declared in his letter that "the world is undergoing remarkable change as a result of the glorious war achievements scored by Japan, and in particular, the peace movement in which he held such great hopes is facing a promising future."

Mr. Tachibana, veteran Tokyo journalist, was en route by airplane to South China on a special military mission at the time of his death. He first met the president of the Nanking government in 1939, when Mr. Wang came to Shanghai from Hanoi to begin his peace movement in China. The two men met again last year on the occasion of the first anniversary of the return of the government to Nanking. It was during these meetings that Mr. Wang became familiar with the Japanese newsman's deep hopes for peace in China.

## To Aid Poor People

Transocean

NANKING, January 27.—In order to take care of the large number of poor people who have arrived here as a result of the repatriation scheme in Shanghai, the Municipal authorities are planning the large-scale cultivation of hitherto undeveloped land by the poor. A census of their number is at present being taken following which plans for the reclamation of waste land will be mapped out and submitted to the Mayor for approval.

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# TURKS TOLD TO SHUN ANGLO-SAXON BLOC

### Berlin Thinks Ankara Leaning Toward Axis Despite British Pressure

Due to her position amidst the war-fronts in Europe, Turkey is to a certain degree a crossing point of political ideas which meet there in an endeavor to determine, or at least influence, the political destiny of Turkey, writes Der Montag of Berlin as translated by the Transocean news agency.

On one side is the Red Anglo-Saxon front, which represents the maintenance of out-dated privileges or ancient social and political systems. On the other side, rises New Europe where the leading nations are about to create an order within which every nation has the right to enjoy privileges in proportion to its merits and responsibilities.

This order resulted in the destroying of that particular system known as the balance of power which Britain had instituted generations ago. This actually represented nothing but the British aim to destroy every power which dared to oppose and penetrate this British hegemony.

At the present moment, Turkey is in a position which appears balanced, but in reality is not. There remains not the slightest doubt that politically as well as economically, Turkey is inclined toward the system which Germany and Italy are endeavoring to introduce into Europe. However, the Bolshevik Anglo-Saxon side employs forces which are determined to undermine existing Turkish neutrality or involving the country in a war on their side.

For that reason, the Turkish Government has of late repeatedly emphasized its determination to remain neutral, though at times doubts existed in some circles as to the sincerity of these endeavors, especially since the extension of the Lend-Lease Act to Turkey.

Good economical relations between Turkey and Europe, particularly with Germany, have given cause for the British, American as well as Bolshevik propagandists to voice their opinion that Turkey has already decided in favor of the Axis Powers and would enter the war on the side of the Axis. This statement was constantly used by the Anglo-Saxon Powers to apply pressure on Ankara. Lately, this pressure has been exerted on Turkey in the shape of messages.

Especially after the conference held recently in Moscow, at which the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen was also present, the Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu received a personal message from Premier Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar M. Viacheslav Molotov, the contents of which can easily be guessed.

Irritation and nervousness was displayed by Sir Hughe on his arrival in Ankara when he strongly denied statements to the effect that Europe had been sold to the Bolsheviks as well as the rumor that England had given its consent to the Russians that they should gain control of the Dardanelles Straits.

All this clearly reveals how close to the truth these statements must have been to be denied so vigorously and in such a manner. Naturally it must be highly embarrassing for Ambassador Knatchbull-Huggessen when right in the capital of Turkey, the details of the Moscow conference leaked through, especially on matters concerning the Dardanelles Straits, about which the Turkish are so very particular and which must have hit them very severely.

However, everybody remembers the demands often voiced by United States Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., who advocated the occupation of the Dardanelles Straits by the British Navy. At that time these words were viewed with considerabe anxiety.

Sir Hughe once cynically declared: "We have assured Iran and Turkey that we shall respect the independence of Iran." What a curious kind of integrity it must be indeed if it has to be confirmed by such a statement. What brazen audacity is displayed by Britain, when it dares to make such a statement in the face of the complete subjection of that sorely tried nation.

On the other hand, Turkey should learn its lesson from the fate of Iran and take it as a warning not to establish too close ties of friendship with the Anglo-Saxons.

## *His Majesty Sends Birthday Greetings To Manchou Emperor*

**His Majesty the Emperor on Friday sent a message of congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo who is celebrating his 36th birthday on February 6, according to Domei.**

## YOUTH GROUP DECIDES ON LAND RECLAMATION

### 300,000 Boys and Girls Will Help to Clear Up Waste Land

For the purpose of increasing the production of foodstuffs, the Dai-Nippon Youth Association has decided to start a movement for the reclamation of waste land by mobilizing 300,000 members.

The movement has the twofold purpose of strengthening the group discipline of its members, and encouraging them to clear 1 tsubo of waste land a day. By doing this the Association hopes to relaim 3,000 chobu a year.

According to the plan, all prefectures of the country will select suitable boy and girl members for training at the Association camps. There they will engage in reclamation work during the day and receive spiritual discipline in the evening.

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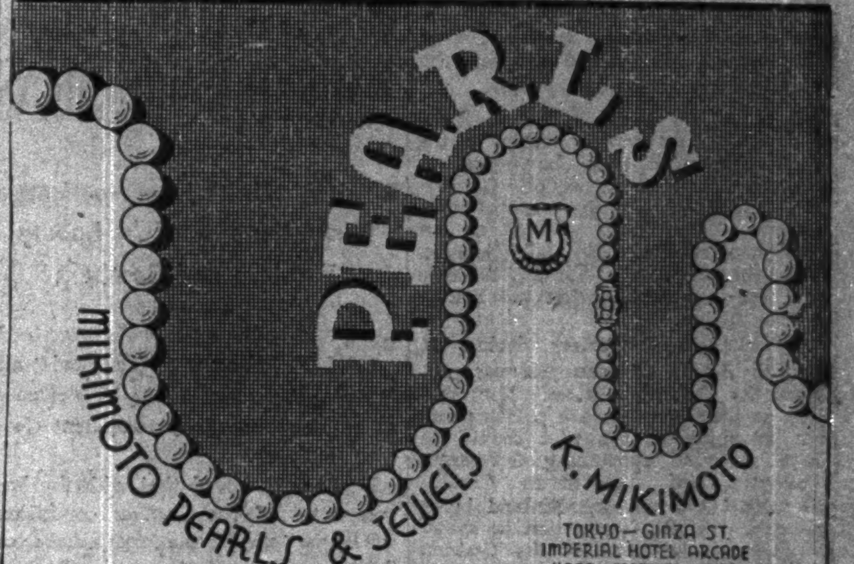

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# SMALL STATES' FATE DISCUSSED BY BERLIN

### Wilhelmstrasse States Anglo-Saxon Order Has No Place For Little Nations

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 4.—The question as to the fate of the small European nations has already been extensively discussed by American British and Soviet quarters, it was pointed out by the Wilhelmstrasse. The Wilhelmstrasse supported its views by the following statements written in the Washington Post and the Times, London. The Washington Post declared in a recent article that the sovereignty of the small states was unimportant in a world order while the Times pointed out in a commentary, written shortly after Foreign Secretary Eden's return from Moscow, that after the war all small states would not regain their sovereignty.

In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, these statements can only mean that England, on the one side, and the Soviet Union on the other, with the support of the United States, want to extend their rule over the small states to which these would have to succumb or, else, be devoured.

It is pointed out that the representative of the small states, the President of Finland, Rysto Ryti, in his recent speech emphasized the right of the small nations to shape their own destiny. This speech was accorded greatest attention in Berlin quarters who declare that this speech was going far beyond the matters of interest only to Finland and proved that Ryti was a real statesman. President Ryti, according to Berlin, spoke for the small states of Europe, in general, when he talked about the hopes of these countries after Versailles for a safe neutrality. These hopes, however, soon disappeared and Finland was not the only country to be disappointed.

It is believed in Berlin that the British would now try to regain in the Near East what they have lost in Malaya. In this connection, German circles pointed out the new British agreement with Iran as well as the agreement reached with Haile Selassie. According to Berlin sources, Ethiopia will compensate for what the British lost in Johore.

Wilhelmstrasse quarters decline to publish yet the German post-war program for the small states. Nevertheless, so these quarters are pointing out, the examples of the past should be kept in mind concerning Germany's policy toward such states, Croatia, Slovakia, Denmark and Finland being mentioned in this connection as showing clearly the trend of the German foreign policy.

## Kobe Notes

The Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club soccer team met defeat at the hands of the German Sports Club eleven, which eked out a 2 to 1 win in a hard-fought game played on the Recreation Ground on Thursday afternoon.

The match was closely contested with action all the way through. Although the score stood one all at half-time, the German footballers proved their superiority by scoring the deciding goal in the second half. The backs of both teams functioned better than the forwards. However, better team-work was seen among the German forwards with the result that the visitors had more chances of scoring.

It is interesting to note here that among the spectators were the American war prisoners from Guam, who are now interned at the Seamen's Institute and who have been permitted access to the Recreation Ground by the authorities.

The German team scored first, through Franz, while Khonji evened it up for the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club. However, in the beginning of the second half, H. Buettinghaus rammed home the ball to give the Germans a 2 to 1 lead, which they never relinquished.

The players were:

Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club: Jarmain; Mehta, Rodriguez; Lapiseh, Baer, Arratoon; Westphalen, Brueggemann, Khonji, Rodolf and Grossmann.

German Sports Club: Bejeman; Wahlers, Rapp; Schmidt, Fink, P. Buettinghaus; Rudolfi, H. Buettinghaus, Franz, Heisse and Orth.

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An inter-foreigners' hockey game is scheduled to be staged on the Recreation Ground on February 7 at 1:30 p.m. The line-ups as announced are as follows:

Red Shirts: Schmidt; Behr, Auhagen; Pestel, Jungers, Weitzel, Grossmann, Besse, Arratoon, Murata and J. Mendonca.

Black Shirts: A. Mendonca; Mehta, Remedios; Orth, H. Grossmann, Rodriguez; Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Piper, Flaechsenhaar and Schoun.

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The Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club hockey eleven will meet the Kansai University team on February 8 at 11 a.m.

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A play, "Jugendliebe," will be presented by members of the German community in Kobe on February 7 at 8 p.m. at the Club Concordia.

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On February 8 at 3 p.m. the play will be repeated exclusively for the German seamen in Kobe port and also for the evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, now residing in the port city.

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Visitors at Tor Hotel, February 5: Mr. and Mrs. C. Bornhorst, Master D. Bornhorst, Miss C. Bornhorst, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. Gonsior, Mr. M. Hagino, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. T. Ishigaki, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nanbe, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. I. Ninomiya, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl.

## Thespian and Diplomat Meet

Finding a few hours of relaxation from his officious duties, Thai Ambassador to Japan, Nai Direk, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff dropped in at the Kabukiza Theater on Thursday to witness classical Kabuki dramas staged by Japan's premier actor-dancer, Kikugoro, and his troupe. From the above picture taken backstage, the Ambassador (right) in shaking hands with Kikugoro (left) no doubt enjoyed the performance.

# 50 SOVIET AIRCRAFT BAGGED BY GERMANS

### Reich Air Units Intercept Large Formations of Enemy Fighters and Bombers

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 5.—The Soviet air force on February 5 lost 50 airplanes as was announced by competent German quarters.

It has been stated that with the improvement of the weather conditions the Soviets employed a large number of fighters and bombers on the Eastern front, which, however, were everywhere successfully intercepted by the German fighter units. According to reports in hand 35 enemy planes so far were shot down in air combat and two by anti-aircraft. Some 13 planes were destroyed on the ground.

It was moreover stated that three Soviet women incendiarists were arrested by the German troops when they tried to sneak through the German lines to the rear of the German armies. They were three young actresses, one of whom has until recently been employed in Moscow for the production of films for propaganda purposes. She stated that she, as well as her female colleagues had been trained in a OGPU school at Kunzevo as incendiarists. During their brief training, they had been instructed in handling explosives. This group, to which the former film actress Vera Gora belonged, had orders to sneak through the German lines and set fire to villages in the German rear. They were, however, unable to do any damage as they were caught flatfoot trying to cross the German lines.

A horrible crime of the Bolshevist bandits was discovered by German troops a few days ago near the small town of Jazevo in the Schachova district in the central sector of the Eastern front. Upon crossing a forest they found five German soldiers with hands and feet tied to a tree. They were all frozen to death. The examination of the frozen corpses proved that the Bolshevists had robbed their clothing such as shawls, stockings, woolen vests etc. An inhabitant of Jazevo testified that he had seen with his own eyes how the Soviet soldiers had beaten the soldiers with their rifle stocks and after having taken their clothing had poured cold water over them so that they were frozen to death within a short time.

### Transportation Held Up

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 5.—The fact that no major actions are at present reported from the Eastern front may be regarded as an indication that the Soviets are suffering from transport difficulties. Numerous minor Soviet attacks were repulsed by the German troops in various sectors of the Eastern front. In these actions the enemy suffered heavy losses. The present situation on the Eastern front is being characterized by the announcement of the High Command that the German troops carried out several successful counter-attacks in the central and southern sectors in the course of which altogether 19 points were captured by the Germans in the central sector alone.

The importance of the traffic problem on the Eastern front can hardly be exaggerated and the Fuehrer's appeal to the transport workers showed that the German authorities are doing their best to solve this problem satisfactorily. Special care is being devoted to the improvement of the railway systems. Motor transport problem is likewise receiving the most careful study. The various measures taken by the German authorities for the improvement of traffic possibilities on the Eastern front can be taken as proof that the German High Command is doing everything to be prepared for the coming offensive in spring. The fact that the British and American military experts are this time once again referring to the transport difficulties of the Soviets were registered here with some satisfaction.

## *German Hockey Team To Play Shodai Boys At Yokohama Grounds*

**After a lapse of several weeks owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays, the German hockey team will spring into activity on Sunday, February 8, challenging the Hitotsubashi Club (Shodai Old Boys). The line-up is as follows: Goal, Meisinger; Back, Edgar Scoff, Levedag and Pekrun; Half, Fehlen, Grimm, Burmester; Forward, Soff, Edu Leverdag, Luedde-Neurath, Dohm and Schuette. The game will begin at 1 p.m. sharp on the grounds of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club. A large crowd is expected to show up as the Club is conveniently located for Germans resident in Yokohama.**

## *Contemporary Japanese Literature*

(Continued From Page 6)

self in contempt, and suffering from his own disintegration, Sensei hangs on to the consciousness of a meaningless existence on the borderline of life and death.

The unhappiness of recent times has sprung from this state of mind. The author has here attempted to paraphrase the spirit of this age, or the nineteenth century, as the spirit of the Meiji era. In this sense the Meiji era, from the standpoint of the trend of thought in Japanese literature, possessed a very deep significance. The correlation of the death of the two characters, Father and Sensei, of this work, with the passing of the Emperor Meiji, is a problem that is particularly pregnant with interest.

The purport of the whole story is, of course, found in Part III. Parts I and II are more or less diffuse and contain many unnecessary explanations. But no other contemporary work has depicted the complications of love and passion with such analytical skill and intellectual insight as are here displayed.

In this work the simple view of righteousness and the cheerful brightness that were revealed in Botchan have been all but extinguished. The righteous outlook has been made anew into a complicated thing, with the element of gloom gradually encompassing it. The author has selected such realisms, pried into them, and felt their pain. While possessing a scrupulous sense of morality, he has been unable to discover a definite answer to the problem of deciding what sort of emergency drug he should administer to an ailing personality that momently changes and disintegrates. This is the reason why he has made Sensei the symbol of self-immolation of the Meiji spirit, instead of projecting him as a transitional protagonist of the new (the succeeding) Taisho spirit. The righteous outlook of Botchan alone is shown to be inadequate in settling the affairs of the world. Instead of supplying the answer, Soseki has undertaken to analyze the phenomenon. But rather than follow the Naturalist procedure of marshalling facts, his method has been to weave the facts of life, one by one, into an organic whole, and thus to transform that life into a sort of machine—and this is his forte. This interpretation of life in terms of the machine, together with his morality, has earned for him the plaudits of the intelligentsia of the early Taisho era. It has also aroused criticism in another quarter to the effect that his works are not true to life.

For an account of the author, Soseki Natsume, the reader is referred to the biographical sketch under Botchan. Of recent years he has become a highly appreciated author in this country. A great many men of note of the present day, both in the literary and the scientific circles of Japan, are numbered among his disciples. And it is hardly stretching the point when we say that practically the entire range of literature of the intelligentsia has streamed out of the great undercurrent which constitutes his numerous works. A very considerable amount of his work and sentences had been written into the textbooks of the middle and higher schools. As an eminent author who spanned the Meiji and Taisho eras, his fame as well as his works, still emit a brilliant light in the literary firmament of Japan. (K.B.S.)

(The End)

# ELECTION CAMPAIGN STARTED IN AMERICA

### Wilhelmstrasse Watching With Close Interest Political Trend In United States

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 5.—"In November 1942 it will become evident whether the new elections for Congress will afford President Roosevelt the working majority in the Congress," states the political correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Dr. Adolf Halfeld.

"These elections have always been accorded great attention in the United States as an indication for a change in the popular sentiment and also as indication of the chances for the coming presidential elections."

Dr. Halfeld then points out that President Roosevelt managed to be reelected in 1940 by promising the people of the United States to keep them out of war. Immediately after his reelection, however, he declared himself openly for American participation in Britain's imperialistic war. In this connection, Halfeld states that "the overwhelming majority of the United States people desired that peace should be preserved. At that time, they had already sensed what was in store for them, namely, the loss of the traditional liberty, financial sacrifices, the inability of the country to wage war on two fronts and the necessity of having to lower the general high standard of living."

Halfeld points out that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, J. Flynn, and the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Joseph Martin, both opened the election campaign with statements indicating that the campaign will be a most hectic one. Hence President Roosevelt in November will have to submit himself to the judgment of the American people. In conclusion, Halfeld states: "The outcome of this struggle cannot as yet be foretold. The demagogue Roosevelt is enjoying much popularity but later developments of this war will certainly overshadow the domestic American problems."

## CONFIRMATION RECEIVED OF ABYSSINIAN REVOLT

### British Burn Down Native Villages, Mosques and Take Other Drastic Reprisals

Transocean

ROME, January 27.—Reports which reached here a few days ago concerning the outbreak of a revolt in Abyssinia have now been confirmed by further news from East Africa received in Ankara, according to the Giornale d'Italia.

The revolt is said to have started on the border of Somaliland, and spread from there to other districts. It is reported to be due to the faulty policy followed by the British in the name of the Negus.

The British are said to have cancelled all freedom of religion. This was felt by the natives to be an impossible state, and finally started an armed attack on a town between Aussa and Djidpiga, during which the garrison is stated to have been overpowered and destroyed.

The British are then reported to have taken reprisals, burning down villages as well as mosques. Such methods, however, are said to have had an unexpected effect, resulting in an extension of the revolt, which is spreading toward Harrar.

Natives equipped by the British with arms are now reported to be turning against British soldiers.

# REICH ARMY BLASTS ALBION AFRICA PLAN

### Voelkischer Beobachter Again Compares British Hopes With War Reality

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 5.—In a prominently featured article, entitled "Interim Balance Sheet in North Africa", the Voelkischer Beobachter again compares the hopes set by the British on General Auchinleck's offensive with the results obtained by General Rommel's counter-offensive.

The paper recalls Churchill's three affirmations namely, first, that the British army in Libya was equipped with the entire war material produced in Britain and the U.S.A. in the course of nine months; second that it possessed crushing superiority in regard to numbers and material; third, that its aim was to prepare a second Waterloo for the Axis forces in the Libyan desert.

### British Plan Fails

The paper further cites the London Daily Mail of January 13 which stated that the object of the Libyan campaign was to clear the North African coast of the enemy by the destruction of its forces and that it would be a catastrophe if the British were compelled to interrupt their operations before achieving their whole purpose.

The Voelkischer Beobachter points out that the planned triumphal march on Tunis completely failed and had been transformed into a victorious German-Italian counter-offensive.

In conclusion the paper recalls the opinion, expressed by the late Marshal Foch in 1928 on Premier Churchill: "Churchill is a brilliant journalist. Concerning his aptitude as statesman I make all reservations. The military operations, prepared by him, called forth the liveliest criticism. He seems to imagine that during wartime mere ideas are sufficient, which is of course nonsense."

## *Japan's Long Relations With China Clarified*

(Continued From Page 6)

the peoples of the whole of East Asia. It was, rightly so, an epoch-making event of worldwide significance. Japan fought off the invading alien hordes, intent on the partition of China and struck not solely for itself, but for the cause of autonomy in East Asia."

### Greater East Asianism

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in the beginning of the present century stood for the principle of a Greater East Asia. On November 28 in 1924, almost immediately before his death, he spoke at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, upholding the importance and necessity of cooperation between Japan and China, stressing Greater East Asianism. In this lecture, which proved his last, he propounded his Greater East Asianism in the following terms:

"The day on which Japan abolished the unequal treaties signed with foreign countries was the day of renaissance for the Asiatic peoples. It was only after their abolition that the first independent country appeared in Asia. Other countries such as China, India, Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia, and Turkey cannot be considered as independent states. These are merely colonies of Europe.

"Since then all the countries in Asia have been infused with fresh hopes. They began to have the new conviction that since Japan could abolish unequal treaties and become independent, they also could do the same. Instead of remaining peons in the colonies of the Europeans, they wanted to be their own masters in Asia.

"The people believed up to then that the culture, science and industry of Europe had so far progressed, that it had better armaments and greater military strength, with the result that Asia could not withstand Europe, nor could the Asiatic peoples liberate themselves from European oppression. It seemed that we should always be slaves.

### New Hope Entertained

"The Russo-Japanese War broke out and ended in a Japanese victory. It was the first time in the past that an Asiatic people had ever triumphed over a European nation. All the peoples in Asia began now to entertain a new hope for their future."

Continuing he further pointed out that:

"Recently the peoples in East Asia, one and all, have had intimate relations with and sincere feelings for one another, and can therefore unite for a common cause. In East Asia, the two greatest nations are China and Japan. These two countries are the vital force and spirit of this movement. The reason why the peoples in East and West Asia began to feel this urge and inspiration and why they long to realize this movement is to be found in their yearning to restore Asia to its bygone prosperity.

"As already pointed out, Tarui Tokichi of Japan advanced, in his work in 1885, a plan to establish the Greater East Asia Commonwealth, as then called by him. This preceded, indeed, the time when Sun Yat-sen propounded his revolutionary theories. Surely the problems facing the present century must be solved by the century itself."

(The End)

## FARMING POSSIBILITIES OF EUROPE DISCUSSED

### German Economist Writes on Rumanian, Bulgarian and Other Resources

Transocean

BERLIN, February 3.—Under the heading "Central Europe's big garden" Dr. Paul Rohrbach, well known economic expert, published an article in the Berliner Lokalanzeiger in which he discussed the possibilities of agriculture in Southeastern Europe.

He pointed out that agricultural production in that region could be developed much more. Rumania, for instance, could supply Germany with her total requirements in grain and fodder by increasing her production by only 40 per cent, which was possible of achievement. He furthermore pointed out that Bulgaria was in a position to increase its cultivation of tobacco, raw silk and cotton as well as of grape fruits, nuts, tomatoes and Greece its production of oil-seeds and fiber plants.

"There is hardly another similar case anywhere in the world," so the writer concluded, "where two spheres, directly adjacent to each other, are supplementing each other so well as in the case of Central and South-Eastern Europe."

## Radio Program

Saturday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "Medieval Japanese Patriotic Poems," by Dr. Bobuo Origuchi.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Iwao Minami; Poem Recital by Choshiro Ito.
9:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Morning Talk, by Ryutaro Nagai.
11:00 National School Newspaper Hour: "This Week's Events," by Ichiro Inui.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Osanai Accordion Band; Orchestra.
1:30 Talk, "Good Use of Clothing Points," by Kazue Kobayashi.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "The War of Greater East Asia," by Rear-Admiral Yahei Oba, retired.
6:30 "Seamen's Activities and The Greater East Asia War," by Tobru Mita.
7:00 Time; News.
7:30 "Air Defense Preparation in This Decisive War," by Seiichi Uyeda, Chief of the Air Defense Bureau of Home Ministry.
8:00 Drama, relayed from Meijiza Theater stage: "Kaoliang Wind," by Masao Inouye and others.
9:00 News; Naniwabushi by Torawaka Hirozawa.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

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## Classified Ads.

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Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency post regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

### Help Wanted

AMAH-SAN wanted by French bachelor. Good salary. Apply Kanamaru, 1 Sannen-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. [illegible] 57-3511.

EXPERIENCED house amah wanted for Kamakura immediately. Interview first, bringing letters of recommendation. All travelling expenses paid. Good salary offered. Box 485, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TABLE amah, well-trained, wanted for German household. Good salary. Apply Balk, 375 Motomachi Hommoku, Yokohama below Hachiojisama.

YOUNG Chinese boy wanted immediately in bachelor's house to help Chinese cook. Reply Box 6, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Situation Wanted

COOK, male, long experienced with foreign family, references, understands English. Apply Shinkichi Machida, 66, 1-chome, Kitagata-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, middle-aged Japanese, well experienced, honest, sober, trustworthy, economical management, speaks English, references. Box 10, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

SINGLE German wants to rent European or Japanese furnished house. Azabu or Akasaka preferred. Box 11, Japan Times, Tokyo.

THAI diplomat wants to rent completely furnished house, European style, with garage, central heating and garden. Rent ¥500 to ¥700 per month. Write to Thai Embassy, No. 52 Hikawa-cho, Akasaka.

### For Rent, Tokyo

TWO-STORIED foreign style house, 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku, 3 minutes to bus and tram stops. Dr. Masujima's Compound, formerly occupied by Mr. Crocker, American Embassy, 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms with gas geysers, central heating, servant quarters and garage. Apply Masujima's office, Tel. Ginza 57-4077.

### For Rent, Yokohama

UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalows, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

### Board and Lodging

TWO furnished foreign rooms with central heating, including breakfast and dinner, for ladies only, for ¥250 monthly. Box 4, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Lost

LOST at Yokohama (probably Motomachi) several days ago, golden watch chain with inlay. Finder please apply to No. 109 Yamate, Yokohama or phone Honkyoku 4357.

### General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

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Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services

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Also Japanese Typewriters

**NITTO Typewriter Co.**
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Kobe Hotel**

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SINGLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Without Bath | ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00 |
| With Bath | ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00 |

DOUBLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Without Bath | ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00 |
| With Bath | ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00 |

CHARGES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast | ¥1.00 |
| Luncheon | ¥2.00 to ¥2.50 |
| Tea and Cakes | ¥0.50 |
| Dinner | ¥2.50 to ¥3.50 |
| Special Dinner Party | ¥3.00 up |

Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamotodori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

### Instruction Wanted

INSTRUCTION in Japanese script wanted by young German lady, preferably in Yokohama. Has some knowledge of spoken language. Please apply Box 384, Japan Times, Yokohama.

### Instruction

EXPERIENCED Japanese student gives Japanese lessons—classics, history, etiquette—to foreigners. Please reply Box 9, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons given in English at pupil's home. Many years' experience in this line and some knowledge of German and Spanish. Moderate fee. Apply personally for particulars, to Seikichi Miwa, 119, 1-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader", terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagaie-cho, 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Buy

BERLITZ Lehrbuch fuer den Unterricht in den neueren Sprachen—Deutsch fuer Erwachsene. Teil I u. Teil II. The latest edition preferred. Please write to Box 8, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BOOKS, new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kubumoto, No. 1 Nagayacho, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-4479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 364, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5637 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

### Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

### For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

### Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3462, 3663.

K. HZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 551 (5th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Mutsuko Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3637.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1660. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2.30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-1464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store, on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1655.

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# GOVERNMENT'S PLAN ON ECONOMY FIXED

### Based on Production Expansion And Self-Sufficiency in Strategic Materials

### MOTIVATED BY WAR AIM

### Sound Economic Policy Essential to Crush Once and for All Anglo-Saxons

The Asahi, in reviewing the Diet speeches by State Ministers in the current session, says that the keynote of the Government's economic policy will be laid on the expansion of total productivity in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of an autarchic structure on the supply of strategic materials, in order to win the War of Greater East Asia.

The paper termed the interpellations in both the House of Peers and the House of Reperesentatives constructive and said members of the Cabinet also frankly explained the Government's various policies to cope with the current emergency.

According to the declarations by Premier Hideki Tojo and the economic ministers, importance will be attached in the financial and industrial programs, to the smooth replenishment of the commodities needed in waging the war and the annihilation of American and British military strength.

**2nd Expansion April 1**

The second industrial productivity expansion program which is scheduled to start from April 1, 1942, will be drafted on a gigantic scale, predicts the paper. It says that economic activities in the co-prosperity sphere will inevitably be placed on a more planned basis. The economy of laissez-faire will not return again, even if natural resources in the southern regions are placed under the complete control of the Japanese Empire. Continuous efforts will be made by the Government to renovate the industrial structure, consolidate the smaller manufacturers and traders, place important commodities on a 100 per cent efficient utilization basis, boost synthetic oil output, strengthen foreign trade control measures and stabilize the price situation. The details of the Government's economic policy which was disclosed in the current Diet session are as follows:

1. The renovation of the economic structure: State control over the production, distribution and consumption of various commodities will be further strengthened. Already 12 control associations have been established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance and additional three bodies will shortly be formed in the near future.

**To Widen Authority**

The power of control associations will be widened, while the Industrial Equipments Corporation will function to the full in order to keep industries operating at top capacity. The Wartime financing Bank will strive to smooth the supply of industrial productivity expansion funds on the priorities system. The Government is now studying the extension of the rationing ticket system to other important daily necessities and the fixing of the rational standard of the people's daily life.

2. The consolidation of the smaller industrialists and traders: The Government's policy regarding this problem had hitherto been negative and importance had been attached to production expansion based on priorities, and also to the smoother enforcement of the commodities distribution control measures. But hereafter, the policy will be actively carried out in accordance with the new mission for the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia.

3. Utilization of key commodities: The projected Important Commodities Management Corporation will be authorized on a monopoly basis, to purchase and store designated goods produced at home and those imported from the southern regions, and distribute them on a systematic basis.

**To Stress Synthetic Oil**

4. Firm establishment of the oil policy: Even though the repairing of oil fields in British Borneo and other places is progressing, the synthetic oil industry will continue to be encouraged in view of the fact that oil demand will be greatly boosted after the settlement of the current war.

5. Foreign trade control: The competition among traders in the yen-bloc will be eliminated and export as well as import will be carried out in accordance with the national policy. With the view to facilitating the project, a Foreign Trade Control Association will be formed in the near future under the presidency of Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion corporation.

6. The price problems: Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared in his Diet speech that the Government intended to stabilize commodity prices at the current level, while efforts would be made to readjust the irrational points of the price policy.

## Shoda Succeeds Hatta

Teiichiro Shoda has been elected the new chairman of the Tobu Electric Company to succeed Yoshiaki Hatta at a directors' meeting held recently, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

## Bank of Japan Accounts

February 6
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 5,052,879 |
| Over-issues | 352,879 |
| Deposits | 702,667 |
| Loans | 595,270 |

# *U.S. Jobless Exceeds 4,200,000 as Economy Shifts to War Basis*

**With the progress of the industrial shifting from the peacetime structure to a wartime setup causing an abnormal tendency in economic circles of the United States, the roll of the jobless has recently exceeded the level of 4,200,000, says a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The cable adds that there is no tendency of the munitions industry to absorb even half of these jobless men. According to an announcement by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, soldiers numbered 4,200,000 at the end of last year; farm hands, 8,500,000; national defense industry workers, 15,000,000; non-defense industry workers, 21,800,000 and the jobless, 4,200,000.**

# SHORTAGE OF SHIPS IN U.S. DISASTROUS

### Bottleneck Develops With Outbreak of War of Greater East Asia

The shipping bottleneck in the United States following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is understood to be beyond imagination, says the International Economy dated January 31. The large number of old-age craft is one of the most important handicaps to American shipping.

The economic weekly, however, warns the people that the Government's shipping control was strengthened in such a democratic country as America in the national emergency. The United States Government promulgated the Ship Law in 1916. It placed ships and shipowners under the strict control of the Maritime Commission on June 5, 1941.

Even during peacetime, America has been suffering from ship shortage. About 70 per cent of imports from Japan and the Netherlands East Indies had been carried by foreign ships. It is easy to imagine, says the magazine, that the new development over the Pacific has driven American shipping into a dilemma.

**133 New Ships in 10 Months**

According to the statistics released by the American Shipowners Association November 29, 1941, new ships constructed between January and October last year totaled 133 ships (1,058,692 tons), of which 47 ships (331,053 tons) represent freighters; 21 ships (205,299 tons), oil tankers; and 65 ships (522,340 tons), cargo passenger boats.

Those ships completed in October include 11 oil tankers (10,000 tons), eight freighters (69,200 tons) and one cargo-passenger boat (7,500 tons).

According to the ship expansion program, 385 ships (2,800,000 tons) will be built for the requirements of the Maritime Commission and 50 ships (300,000 tons) for use by private steamship companies.

The International Economy says that the United States must make strenuous efforts to improve the industries and expand the productive capacity in order to turn the war situation favorably for America, and for this purpose the priorities in ship allotment will further be strengthened.

The paper concludes that observers here doubt the smooth carrying out of the ship expansion program.

## COAST SHIPPING TO AID LAND TRANSPORTATION

### Sea Traffic to Be Speeded Up To Relieve Current Interior Congestion

With a view to correcting the current cargo congestion in land transportation, steps will be taken to speed up shipping in the coastal lines, it was declared by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta in the House of Peers Thursday. Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima asserted in his Diet speech on the same day that shipbuilding facilities in the occupied areas would be operated as soon as possible. These declarations by the two Ministers came in reply to an interpellation by Yoshiharu Tadokoro, of the Dowa-kai.

When asked as to the Government's opinion regarding the current land transportation condition, Railways Minister Hatta replied that the future land transportation policy would be shaped from the standpoint of national defense and the daily life of the people. Continuing the Minister said:

"In order to meet the development of the domestic situation following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Railways Ministry has been making efforts to improve transportation conditions, important for the smooth execution of the industrial productivity expansion program. As a first step the unification of forwarding agencies has already been completed and agencies in the big cities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe) were absorbed by the Japan Transport Company. The next step in the unification program will shortly be commenced, although various stumbling blocks stand in the way.

"At present munitions are chiefly transported by sea with close cooperation between the Railways and Communications Ministries. The plan of improvement of railways must be carried out at any cost."

Questioned further by Mr. Tadokoro as to the current shipbuilding condition, Communications Minister Terashima replied that the gigantic ship expansion program being drafted at present would be completed by all means.

# SINGAPORE ASSAULT INVIGORATES BULLS

### Shares Especially Those of Defense Surge Upward in Hectic Buying

Shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, especially those of defense industries moved up violently call after call all day long amid the fiery bullish sentiment created by the start of the general offensive against Singapore by the Japanese Forces in Johore Bharu, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

At first buying operations were concentrated on coal and iron shares as traders learned that the Government would give more subsidies to the owners of coal mines for the purpose of boosting the coal output. In the short-term division, the bourse issue opened on Friday morning at ¥135.00, ¥1 higher than its closing price on the previous day. However, it declined a little toward the close of the morning session as the volume of trade declined.

In the afternoon, Tokyo Exchange became stationary, but the stocks of defense industries continued to rise. Supported by the buying at decline, Japan Steel Tubing, Japan Petroleum, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industry rallied, breaking through their recent highs. Other shares were also firm.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥133.60 in the morning and at ¥133.70 in the afternoon.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

| | Clos. | | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Section** | | | | |
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 66.5 | u .3 | 67.1 | 67.2 |
| Do. new (25) | 37.1 | u .2 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Kanegafuchi Sp (50) | | | 155.8 | 157.5 |
| Do. new (25) | 99.0 | .... | 99.4 | 99.9 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | 101.5 | u .8 | 101.8 | 102.1 |
| Do. new (37½) | | | 92.7 | 93.2 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | 74.7 | u .4 | 75.1 | 75.4 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 35.1 | u .1 | 34.0 | 33.9 |
| Electro-chemical (50) | 62.3 | u .3 | 63.0 | 63.2 |
| Ensuiko Sugar (50) | 63.6 | u .2 | 64.1 | 64.2 |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 111.7 | u .1 | .... | 112.9 |
| Do. new (37½) | 96.4 | u .4 | 97.4 | 97.9 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 101.8 | u .5 | .... | 103.4 |
| Do. new (37½) | 87.0 | u .2 | 87.5 | 88.2 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 82.5 | u .5 | .... | 84.1 |
| Do. new (25) | 55.7 | u .3 | 55.9 | 56.5 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 135.5 | u1.0 | 89.0 | 90.4 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 106.0 | u1.8 | 106.9 | 107.6 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 76.6 | u .7 | 77.2 | 75.6 |
| Steel Tube (50) | 77.7 | u .5 | 78.5 | 78.6 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| S. M. R. (50) | | | | 68.5 |
| Japan Fat (50) | 63.5 | .... | 63.6 | 64.1 |
| Japan Soda (25) | 30.4 | u .5 | 30.6 | 30.7 |
| Japan Oil (50) | 82.0 | d .5 | 82.9 | 83.9 |
| Karafuto Oil (50) | 50.1 | | 50.6 | 51.1 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 |
| Second 5% | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 |
| First 4% | .... | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.95 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 133.6 | 133.9 | 133.3 | 133.7 |
| N. Y. K., old | 111.5 | 111.8 | 111.4 | 111.7 |
| Do. new | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.0 | 96.1 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin | 155.1 | 155.5 | 155.1 | 155.5 |
| Kanegafuchi, new | 98.3 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 98.3 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 92.2 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 92.2 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 73.7 | 73.8 | 73.2 | 73.6 |
| S. M. Railway | 68.4 | 68.7 | 68.4 | 68.7 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 105.9 | 106.0 | 105.9 | 106.0 |
| Hitachi Works | 76.4 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.7 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 77.0 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 77.7 |
| Japan Oil | 82.7 | 83.1 | 82.6 | 82.7 |
| Japan Mining | 62.6 | 62.6 | 62.1 | 62.1 |

# *New Way to Distribute Liquor, Sugar, Miso, Shoyu and Relishes Begun in City*

A new system for distributing sake, wine, sugar, miso, shoyu and relishes was started in the Tokyo metropolitan area Friday. Stores formerly engaged in the sales of liquor hung up shining shingles inscribed with big characters reading "Distribution Center," the Asahi reports.

Announcing the new distribution system, the authorities of the Tokyo Prefectural Office said that these distribution centers were opened at the ratio of one center to 1,000 households in the old city area, and one to 700 in the new city area.

The business hours of these distribution centers are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., but in some places which are thinly populated, the centers will remain open until 8 at night.

The goods to be handled by the centers are sake, beer, distilled sake, wine, whisky, sugar, miso, shoyu and relishes.

Of the locations of these distribution centers, the prefectural authorities will inform all householders in the prefecture within a day or so, through the street associations and neighborhood units.

Besides these centers, special distribution offices handling the same goods for restaurants, hotels, dining houses, etc., will also be established at two or three places in the prefecture.

# NATIONAL SAVINGS NOT TO BE FORCED

### Government Has Faith in People's Will to Save to Beat Anglo-Saxons

The Government does not have to take any coercive means to attain the colossal national savings goal for the new fiscal year, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the Committee meeting of the Bank of Japan Bill, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, the Miyako reports.

To finance the War of Greater East Asia the people of the country must save ¥22,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, an increase of ¥5,000,000,000 compared with the goal which was set for the 1941 fiscal year.

**Has Faith in People**

The Finance chief stated that should the Government decide to take measures to ordain the amount which people will be required to save it must also restrict withdrawal of the deposits. The Government does not wish to resort to laying a stopping hand on any depositor as the act would infringe upon the private lives of the people. It rather would place more faith in the people's will to save, believing that the people themselves feel the need of savings for the successful conduct of the war.

The Minister, however, regretted the anxiety entertained by a section of financial circles over the possible decline of the value of national bonds resulting from their continued issuance. Minister Kaya attributed the gloom as failure on the part of the money men to realize their weighty responsibility to the nation.

## Bill Clearings

February 6
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 265,801 | 140,152 |
| Balance | 51,161 | 21,470 |

# WORKERS ENJOINED ON CREATIVE ENERGY

### Authorities Discuss Plans to Increase Efficiency of Production

Of the many plans to promote productivity a marked importance is being accorded the need to push forth the creative aspect of the workers. Also a more practical plan for the control of labor, factory management, wage and resources distribution is advocated, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

As the War of Greater East Asia rolls on, the need to display the maximum degree of productive efficiency is ever increasing. The authorities concerned as well as the industrialists are giving much attention for improving the labor control system and helping to bring out the creative talent of the workers.

The cooperation of workers was shown recently when they displayed their ingenuity and willingness in helping to increase the production of coal and in the movement for the promotion of work efficiency. In both cases it was due to the high degree of voluntary desire of the workers.

In view of the excellent results gained in the recent drives the authorities are now eager in boosting the productivity movement of all industries in the country. To ensure a successful outcome the Government plans to revise various existing systems such as labor control, wage control, resources distribution control and others.

Its chief aim is to enhance the workers' morale. Therefore the authorities are urging the industrialists and the workers to do their utmost.

# COMMODITIES INDEX ROSE LAST MONTH

### January Registers Mark of 210.4 Which Is 0.8 Per Cent Higher Than December

The index number of the wholesale prices of important commodities in Tokyo for the month of January registered 210.4, which is 0.8 per cent higher than that of the previous month, according to a survey by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The figure for the month represented an increase of 9.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1941. Of the commodities investigated, metal goods were up by 1.4 per cent, fiber goods rose by 1.1 per cent and fuel and building materials advanced by 0.9 and 0.8 per cent respectively.

**Foodstuffs Up**

The prices of foodstuffs also moved up by 0.2 per cent. Industrial chemicals and fertilizer declined by 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. Cereals, and other items, however, were maintained unchanged.

Details are as follows: (The average of 1929 taken as basis)

| | Jan. | Comp. in percentage with Dec. '41 |
|---|---|---|
| Cereals | 188.6 | 0 |
| Foodstuffs | 175.0 | 0.2 |
| Fiber goods | 222.7 | 1.1 |
| Metal goods | 282.9 | 1.4 |
| Building materials | 238 | 0.8 |
| Industrial chemicals | 133.0 | —0.2 |
| Fertilizer | 192.5 | —0.1 |
| Fuel | 198.2 | 0.9 |
| Others | 184.5 | 0 |
| General average | 210.4 | 0.8 |
| Domestic goods | 203.6 | 0.2 |
| Export goods | 199.8 | 1.7 |
| Import goods | 220.6 | 1.2 |

According to the same source, the index number of wages in Tokyo for December, 1941, based on the average of 1935, was 158.3, representing an increase of 1.5 per cent as compared with that for the previous month.

The figures in detail follow:

| Wages in | Dec. | Comp. in percentage with Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Fiber industry | 151.8 | 0.1 |
| Metal industry | 145.5 | 1.1 |
| Ceramics | 167.6 | 1.5 |
| Chemical industry | 170.8 | —1.0 |

# *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 133.70 | — 0.30 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 96.10 | — 0.40 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 98.30 | — 0.60 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 154.90 | + 0.50 |
| Government bonds, Kogo 5% | 106.35 | Same |

## MANGANESE BOOST VOTED

### Commerce and Industry Ministry Calls for 30% Increase

The manganese production increase program for the 1942 fiscal year has recently been drafted by the Teikoku Manganese Company in accordance with the instructions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Nikkan Kogyo. The new program shows an increase of about 30 per cent over the figure for the 1941 fiscal year.

According to competent observers, the new production expansion project will be adopted after the approval of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The program will embody the following items:

1. Production increase of the Teikoku Manganese Company: The company purchased the Owazu Mine in Tochigi Prefecture. Several other mines will shortly be placed under its control.

2. Encouragement of the production increase in other companies: The Teikoku Manganese Company will extend financial aid to small mines to finance the improvement of their facilities.

3. Dormant mines to be enlivened: The Teikoku Manganese Company will make redoubled efforts to develop idle mines by supplying these mines with working capital, machinery and other equipments.

## TOHOKU SHIPBUILDERS TO INCREASE CAPITAL

### ¥1,500,000 Approved at Meeting of Shareholders Held In Miyagi Prefecture

The capital increase of the Tohoku Shipyard and Iron Works from the present ¥1,000,000 to ¥2,500,000 was approved at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting held at the head office in Miyagi Prefecture, February 2, reports the Chugai.

Of the ¥1,500,000, thus to be raised, ¥1,200,000 will be supplied by its parent organization, the Tohoku Development Company. This increase in capital will enable the company to accomplish the long cherished project for the construction of a new dockyard as well as to expand its present shipbuilding facilities.

In the meanwhile, Tadashi Yano was made managing director of the Tohoku Shipyard and Iron Works, the paper concluded. Mr. Yano was formerly deputy director of the shipbuilding department of the Ishikawajima Shipyard Company.

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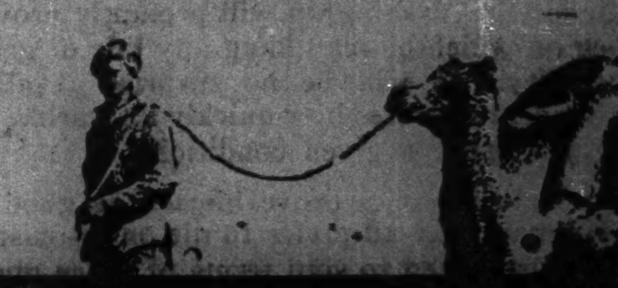

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942

# Burma and Chungking

How far the Burma Road, once of international renown, still continues to function as Chungking's only remaining life-line of communication is as yet difficult to ascertain. But there is little doubt that the Road has all but ceased to be of use either for Chungking or for any other country. It is not surprising that a report transmitted here from Chungking under date of February 3 stated the mournful fact of the supplies of aircraft, automobiles and motor fuel having been suspended.

When the so-called ABCD encirclement line, which President Roosevelt would have reduced to an ABDA combine, was originally conceived and developed, Chungking's idea was that the Burma Road should be protected at all costs. But aware of its own inability to do so, Chungking was to have American and British support and collaboration. It was part of this plan that Chungking should dispatch one or two army corps to Burma to fight side by side with the British.

Chiang Kai-shek's strategic plan was thrown out of gear when the British front in Malaya crumbled as easily as it did. The Malay situation has deteriorated to such an extent that one, two, or even more army corps now thrown into the contest would go little way toward turning the tide of war. The Chungking forces, were they sent there as originally planned, would simply be thrown away as so much cannon fodder. Chungking has seen forlorn hopes march out of its walls more than once, but not this time.

As for Britain, she was never too certain of her position in Malaya or in Burma. And because of her misgivings, she had to make things worth while for Chiang Kai-shek to join her cause. Britain's inducement was made in terms of arms and war supplies. If Chiang Kai-shek had no reason to doubt Britain's good faith, he should at least have known the situation in which both the United States and Britain would find themselves in the event of a war with Japan. As things turned out, the British promise in this case, as in others, has not been made good. It is rather strange that those who try to work with Britain so often get left in the lurch.

Chiang Kai-shek, wily statesman that he is, was not to overlook the situation or his chance. He found himself in a good position to bargain. He knew that his collaboration was at a premium in the scales of both London and Washington. They agreed to provide for Chungking credit facilities, the former to the extent of £50 million and the latter $500 million. But, as a matter of fact, Chungking had expected at least twice as much. When its armoury is all but exhausted, its fuel storage run dry, and every soldier has to be equipped from head to feet with foreign manufactures, to say nothing of automobiles and aircraft, five hundred million dollars from America or Britain or a thousand million dollars from them both will do so little that it may be compared, as one of our saying goes, to a drop of water on a burnt stone; a drop in a bucket of water.

It would be least surprising if Chiang Kai-shek before very long asked for some more evidence of American and British comradeship in arms. The irony of the thing is that he will be asking for help the while he knows such help will never be delivered in cash, in goods or in soldiers. It will make no difference how much the American arsenals produce or how many pieces of ordnance Britain has above her own requirement. When the Burma Road is closed and the airway between Rangoon and Kunming is open to Japanese attack, there is simply no means of transferring anything to Chungking.

Of this factual situation Chiang Kai-shek is aware better than anybody else. Nevertheless, his importunity for war aid will persist because that will give him opportunity to play his game according to the altered and still altering war situation of East Asia. A cool answer from London or Washington will promptly provide for him a peg on which he may hang any tale of grievance or plausibility. It will be no surprise at all when Chungking demonstrates how quickly its warlike ardour can languish under a given condition.

Chiang Kai-shek may prove himself as good as his word. He may after all prefer to die on his castle wall rather than be forced to sign terms of peace under the castle wall, as the Japanese and the Chinese say. But Chungking, to begin with, set out on the warpath because it saw one country or another going the same way. First, it was Soviet Russia; next, America and Britain. The first has dropped out of the march. The second and third, keeping themselves thousands of miles away, are no better than the cheques which London's war financiers have dishonored or the ordnance which stand in array on the American west coast, imposing to see but never to be moved to the front where it is needed. China, under the Chungking regime, never thought of fighting Japan or any country single handed. But that is what she is forced to do in the situation which has been thrust upon her. Still Chiang Kai-shek may be for more fighting. But not the general populace when the truth of the situation dawns on their minds. In that event the whole situation must change. For Chiang has always been as much a leader as a judge of the masses.

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# JAPAN'S CENTURY-OLD RELATIONS WITH CHINA, SOUTH SEAS CLARIFIED

## Patriots of Previous Decades Entertained Same Idea Of Establishing Greater East Asia

By YOSHITARO HIRANO

### Part III

Nippon

With the intention of giving aid to the Philippine cause Hirayama Shu and several other Japanese crossed from Hongkong to Manila as deck-passengers. Arriving there, they offered their services to General Aguinaldo. Unfortunately, however, it was too late. The Philippine Independence Army had been betrayed by the fortunes of war and defeated by the American forces. Driven into a corner, General Aguinaldo with his entire army surrendered.

After the collapse of their bold venture, Hirayama and his companions succeeded in escaping from Cavite by the merest chance and just managed to get back to Hongkong.

While at Hongkong Miyazaki Torazo had been arranging a scheme for assistance to China in consultation with Chinese leaders, among whom was Ch'en Pe. His plan envisaged help for China in carrying out a political revolution with the aim of installing Dr. Sun Yat-sen (or Sun Wen 1866-1912) ultimately as the political leader of China. In this movement Hirayama readily participated.

### Revolutionary League Organized

In the meantime, the revolutionary and national foundational movement in China had made sudden headway. Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Japan at the time, organized a society called the Ke-ming T'ung-meng Hui (Revolutionary League), which published an organ under the name of the Min-pao. Chang Ping-lin in his capacity as the editor carried on a fiery polemic over the political situation and aspirations with Chinese political leaders, not excepting K'in You-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao.

The practical application of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's movement was brought into regular working order, not in China but in Japan. Shortly before, Dr. Sun Yat-sen cut his pigtail off, which was, to say the least, an extraordinarily daring thing for a Chinese to do in those days, for the pigtail was the outward symbol of the old Chinese morality at the time of the Ts'ing Dynasty. By this action Dr. Sun Yat-sen quite definitely demonstrated that he had cast aside the observance of those old morals which still controlled Chinese daily life.

The activities of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary movement were mainly conducted through the Chung-kuo Ke-ming T'ung-meng (Chinese Republic Revolutionary League). In 1905, when the Russo-Japanese War was still going on the two Chinese revolutionary leaders, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing (1873-1916), joined hands, and the revolutionary front was brought to harmony for the first time. This satisfactory issue was due also to the good offices of Japan.

### Assumption of Name

Later on Sun Yat-sen adopted the name of Chung-shan the assumption of which is connected with the following rather interesting story.

While in Tokyo, Sun Yat-sen stayed at a Japanese hotel called the Taikaku-kan. When it came to filling in his name, etc. in the hotel register, he thought it wiser not to enter his real name for various reasons, so he put down the first Japanese name that came into his head. It happened that on the way to the hotel with Hirayama Shu, he passed the residence of Marquis Nakayama. The combined ideographs generally read Nakayama can also be read Chusan. Sun Yat-sen reading the name in the latter way, found a close resemblance to the pronunciation in Chinese of Chung-shan. At the moment of taking up the pen his mind reverted to this, and he put down Nakayama as his name, and called himself Chung-shan.

This assumed name became generally known and was often used in his political life. During the period of his stay in Japan as a refugee he kept this name and later the Chung-shan University in Canton may also be regarded as commemorating this incident.

### Printed in Tokyo

The Ke-ming Kang-luo (Revolutionary Tactics) as the fundamental formula for the procedures and activities of the Kuomintang was drafted by Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing in the autumn of 1906 and secretly printed in Tokyo together with numerous copies, which were subsequently distributed among the members of the party.

It should be noted that the San-Min Chu-i (Three People's Principles) of Sun Yat-sen were not solely based on his own original ideas, for it is now recognized that, especially in the part of the Principles which is called the Min-Sheng Chu-i (Principles of People's Growth), he took a leaf directly out of Miyazaki-Torazo's book. Incidently it might be remarked that Miyazaki, the man who advanced such bold theories as the supreme rights of man and the equal ownership of land, was at that moment active in connection with the proposed settlement of the land problem in Japan. So far, Western biographers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen have depended solely on Henry George for their ultimate source of information about him. This is, however, an error.

### Lives Sacrificed

The Japanese enthusiasts working at that time for the cause of China, opposed European and American domination as well as any partition of China. They aimed to insure the integrity of the country and the attainment of mutual prosperity by Japan and China thronged Japan's national policy of aiding China's task of national unification. Indeed, so earnest were they that some amongst them even sacrificed their lives for the cause.

In 1900, when Sun Yat-sen took up arms at Waichow in Kwangtung Province, a Japanese named Yamada Yoshimasa, superintendent of the still extant Toa Dobun Shoin (East Asia Same Letter Institute of Learning) took part in the fighting and was killed in action. He sleeps today in peace beneath the sod at the "Tombs of the Seventy-two Heroes" in Canton. When Wang Ching-wei visited Japan in the spring of 1941, he prayed at the grave of Yamada Yoshimasa for the repose of his gallant soul.

Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing suffered one reverse after another, but in spite of this they endeavored in 1907 to lead their forces into Kwangsi Province from Chennankwan in French Indo-China. At the time, a Japanese named Ike Kyokichi took part in the campaign on the side of Sun and Huang. Sun advised Ike Kyokichi to accompany them as observer and to write an eye-witness account of the revolution in China, just as a British missionary named Lindley did, accompanying the British troops as chaplain in T'aip'ing Rebellion in 1862. Incidentally Lindley's reports still enjoy a considerable reputation as being a complete record of the actual facts seen on the spot.

### Account of Battle Written

Taking Sun's advice, Ike wrote a narrative, containing a graphic account of the Chennankwan Battle in French Indo-China and contributed it to the Osaka Asahi Shimbun for duplication.

Miyazaki Torazo devoted his whole life to the cause of reconstruction of China; not a single day passed in idleness. He hurried from one part of China to another, accompanying Sun Yat-sen, even going so far as Annam and Singapore. He wrote his autobiography, entitling it Sanjusannen Rakka no Yume (Thirty-three Years' Dream of Falling Blossoms). This work in addition to being the story of his own life, is also a record of the revolution in China at the very time. Sun Yat-sen contributed the preface, in which he expresses the spirit of perfect cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese in the following words:

"I am deeply pondering day and night over the fact that the Asiatic Nations, essentially cognate peoples, have been quarrelling among themselves. The author, feeling pity and sympathy for the present weak state of China, has been endeavoring to accomplish the grand task of regenerating Asia, constructing China and establishing for it a republican governmental system. With that object ever present he has been taking me into his confidence and been 'teaming up' with me in this single aim. This manifestly bespeaks his friendship for and confidence in me. Overwhelmed with emotions over his friendly feeling and trust in me, I make a point of going forthwith to him, when once he summons me, no matter how distant we may then be from each other.

### Sun Yat-sen's Gratitude

"I firmly believe that for the mass of the Chinese people and the peoples in Asia, as well as for humanity, a special Providence will watch over and protect us."

From 1911 to 1913, racial movements appeared one after another in China, in which the Japanese patriots, Suenaga, Miyazaki, Sugano and Kita came forward and played a conspicuous part. In addition to these four, Sun Yat-sen in his autobiography mentions the names of many other Japanese and expresses his gratitude for their devoted efforts.

The Shina Ron (Treatise on China) by Yamaji Aizan (1874-1917), the eminent historian (published in 1916) and the Shina Kakumei Gaishi (History of Revolutions in China, brought out in 1919) by the eminent thinker, Kita Ikki may well be recommended as excellent works providing a vista of the next stage.

Apart from any other consideration, these two books have considerable importance and significance from the fact that they emphasize the following points:

"The revolution in China in the closing years of the Chin Era may be ascribed to the effect produced by the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese war and the encouragement given by the conception of Japan as the conqueror, which roused great hopes in

(Continued on Page 4)

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# JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

## Military Valor

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

### Part I

Of the many ingredients composing the sum of Japanese character, the outstanding, or that which has evoked the greatest attention of foreign observers is the military valor of Japanese soldiers. How on earth have the Japanese, of all the peoples in the world, come to possess such invincible military spirit? Much has been said on this subject in the past, and once again it is brought into the spotlight of general discussion because of the amazing victories of Japanese arms reported from various fronts of the Greater East Asia War. We will jot down a few notes likely to prove suggestive to such inquiry.

The first thing to occur is that Japan has been extremely fortunate in the leadership it has enjoyed in the course of its long career, especially during the critical periods of transition, or in times of emergency. Without going far back in history we may recollect that at the time of the Restoration there stood at the summit of affairs such men as Iwakura, Okubo, Saigo, Kido; during the Sino-Japanese War Ito, Yamagata, Oyama, Mutsu; and at the time of the Russo-Japanese War Katsura, Komura, Nogi, Togo. These leaders in statesmanship and in fighting were the men particularly noted for courage and fearlessness as well as for patriotism and loyalty to the Throne.

### Good Leadership

Bravery is a contagious quality, as is also its antithesis, faint-heartedness or cowardliness. One man of courage may easily counteract the noxious influence of several weaklings except where the latter are so many as to overwhelm him by sheer numbers. There is a common saying in Japan, "Under a brave captain there can be no weak soldiers." Also it may be said that efficient leadership is made possible by the stuff of which his men are made, so in the last analysis strong leadership must depend upon the strong quality of the men led. It cannot be doubted, however, that even the bravest men cannot show themselves to best advantage under weak or blundering captainship. In this context the following remark, attributed to Marshal St. Gyr, is suggestive.

"Every army is made up of three kinds of soldiers: one-third naturally brave, one-third naturally cowards, the other third capable of being made brave by good officers and stern discipline. If, however, the proper officers are lacking or discipline is inadequate, the middle third naturally gravitates to the cowardly third."

In any serious analysis of this quality every Japanese will put in preeminence the August influence of the Imperial Throne. The ruler of no other country is held in so high and so universal a reverence as is the Emperor of Japan. In many a monarchical State the phrase "For King and Country" is still frequently used to stir patriotic emotions or incite people to acts of heroism in war, but the hold the monarch has on the hearts of his subjects is not as strong as can be desired, so it is necessary to find additional incentives in some plausible catchwords such as "humanity," "freedom," "righteousness" or "democracy." In Japan, however, "if the Emperor commands," that is enough to make the entire nation rise as one man and fight bravely for the fatherland. Loyalty to the Throne in wartime becomes a super-religion which transcends all other creeds, native or alien.

### Sacred Trust

A certain high priest in Christendom was heard to pray, "O God, if there is a God, have mercy on me, if thou hast any mercy—." Such faith or lack of it in one's spiritual ruler is, I think, well reflected in the general attitude of the people of most so-called Christian nations at war, notably, England and America. Only a little while ago the result of an inquiry by the "British Institute of Public Opinion" has been published to reveal the astonishing fact that most of the British people are not quite sure what they are fighting for, some saying that they are fighting "for a better post-war world," others "to keep what we have got," but the majority believing that it is "just another chapter in the same old war."

It is next to impossible to expect from such people that they should willingly give up their most precious possessions in the world—their lives—for their "King and Country." That such an inquiry has been made at all is evidence enough of the faltering faith in the cause they are supposedly fighting for. It would be utterly unthinkable in Japan, but if ever it were asked why we are fighting, every Japanese would at once answer by referring to the Imperial Rescript of December 8, 1941. The Japanese faith in the Throne is implicit. The Emperor is to the Japanese both their ruler and father, a source of all honor, wisdom and strength. He is a symbol of national solidarity, and the personification of the glory of the Empire, for whom they are only too willing to die.

### Pillars of the Country

The third cause which makes the Japanese soldier fight willingly to the last is his faith in the immortality of the soul of one who has fallen in battle. The center of the Imperial capital is crowned with the hills of Kudan whereupon stands the national shrine of Yasukuni-jinsha, dedicated to the souls of the brave who died in battle. The name of every man who died fighting at the front is written on the rolls of fame, kept for ever in the innermost sanctum of this shrine—an object of worship by the entire nation—whither the Emperor himself and all members of the Imperial Family will repair from time to time to render homage to the "pillars of the Empire." The commonest form of sayonara among the soldiers departing for the field is: "If I fall to come back in person to see you, I shall expect to meet you at the Yasukuni Shrine."

Compare the soldier who has such faith in his immortality or in his own deification with the man who thinks he is fighting as part of his duty as a citizen of his country for some political reason of which he is not quite certain, while he believes at heart that this war is a muddle, a mistake, a crime, or that it is perhaps "a war to end wars" because all wars are wrong and madness, and you will hardly need say which will make the more valorous fighter of the two.

(To Be Continued)

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# CHUNGKING GREATLY CONFUSED BY JAPAN'S DECISIVE VICTORIES

## Chiang Regime Finds Anglo-American Aid Fruitless And Assurances of Democracies Valueless

By AMAR LAHIRI

Chungking, one arm of the democratic battlefront in Greater East Asia, appears to be exhibiting an attitude of pessimism regarding the resistance ability of the Anglo-American war mill. While Chiang Kai-shek is demanding the immediate dispatch of warplanes and other vital military equipment to bolster his fighting strength, the Wavell command is appealing to him to place his entire armed machinery at its disposal. Thus a difference of opinion has occurred between the two allied units.

It was reported earlier that the Supreme National Defense Council of the Chiang regime voiced its protest against the Churchill-Roosevelt understanding to create the Hart-Wavell offensive set-up without giving it any representation on that body. On the other hand Chiang Kai-shek, realizing the perilous position of the Anglo-American democracy, is sitting on the fence to make it seem that without him the democratic opposition to Japan would not be effective, with the result that he is asking both Washington and London to acquiesce in his proposal to revamp his military organization as the mainstay of attacks against Indo-China and northern Thailand.

Meanwhile, the swift penetration of the Japanese Forces into southern Burma has created consternation in Chiang quarters, and as a consequence, Chiang Kai-shek has been compelled to transfer several divisions of his best troops to northern Burma, by placing them under command of Major-General L. E. Dennys, former military attache to the British Embassy in Chungking.

### Air Unit Formed

At the same time Brigadier-General John Magruder has formed an air unit with the American pilots serving with the Chungking forces, and thus the American fliers have been made the bulwark of the Chungking air corps in Upper Burma. Yet Chiang Kai-shek is urging Washington to send more warplanes, tanks and other war accessories to launch campaigns against Japan in occupied China.

It is believed that both London and Washington are pointing out to Chiang Kai-shek that his part in defending the democratic lineup is of a secondary nature and that they are the best judge to formulate battle techniques. In this connection the Churchill-Roosevelt emissaries are making no secret that the occupation of East Asia proper would not mean the final eclipse of the democracies from south-eastern Asia. They emphasize that the present paramount task is to get ready for opening superior offensives against Nazi Germany, re-initiating hostilities on the western front and giving utmost aid to Premier Stalin to revitalize his war preparations on the eastern front.

### Democratic Version

Therefore, they are pressing Chiang Kai-shek to compose his differences with the Yen-an administration, so that unoccupied China would be able to present a united stand against Japan as a semi-independent unit of the democratic fighting machinery. Chiang Kai-shek, however, does not appear to fully endorse the democratic version of the war strategy. He is of the opinion that the fighting capacity of Chungking must be fundamentally reinforced, enabling it to spread into Indo-China, Thailand and occupied regions in China, because by that move Japanese war operations in other sectors could be greatly hampered.

In the interim, Chungking military circles are openly expressing the views that the much-publicized British preparedness in Malaya and the perfectness of the N.E.I. fighting machine were specially highlighted to keep Chungking fighting Japan and not for the purpose of effectively assisting the Chiang regime. Consequently, when General Sir Archibald Wavell requested Chiang Kai-shek to send troops to the Malay sector, the latter flatly refused pointing out the peril southwest China was facing due to Japanese reinforcements in Indo-China and Thailand.

### Lack of Foresight Exposed

Certain sane-minded Chungking officials did not hesitate to say that the war results conclusively proved that the Anglo-American democracy was no match for Japan, against which country the poorly equipped Chinese forces had been fighting for more than four years. In other words, they implied that the battle technique of Chungking is quite up to the mark, if not superior to that of the democracies.

The Sao Tang Pao, army organ of Chungking, in an article last month exposed the lack of foresight and determination on the part of Britain and America which enabled Japan to score decisive victories at the very outset of the war. It added: "The Pacific war having been a subject of discussion among the Japanese for decades, yet the Americans were caught off guard at Pearl Harbor, the Philippine defenders were left to fend for themselves with a small force and the British forces in Malaya are putting up a weak resistance."

This criticism of the army journal clearly foretold that Chungking has started questioning the dependability of the pledges and promises of the democracies. Hence, some of its officials have been thinking whether it would not be advisable to break off from the democratic fold. Still certain other administrators seem to assert that Washington and London should be given a spirited warning to the effect that unless constructive aids are immediately dispatched, Chungking itself should decide its own course in the War of Greater East Asia.

### Relations Not Close

It is apparent that relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American democracy are not very close. The former is now showing an attitude of cautiousness and is not prepared to place itself at the mercy of the latter outside of the northern Burma sector. On the other hand the Communist regime in China is outspokenly blaming the Washington-London oligarchy for its rank incapability to be of help to Chungking. It is urging the Chiang regime to revise its polices with regard to the democracies and align itself with Soviet Russia as part of the Yen-an Communist organization.

Because of the antagonism of the Chinese Communists, Dr. Owen Lattimore, who was specially sent by President Roosevelt to bring about unity between the two political factions in unoccupied China, has already left for America. To all purposes, Chungking seems to be quite confused and it is beginning to realize that the ready-made assurances of the democracies are quite valueless. For that reason, peace sentiment is growing and the Chiang regime is finding it hard to maintain the administrative control in perfect order.

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# READERS IN COUNCIL

## U.S. Propaganda Defeats Itself

To the Editor:

Announcements have been going full blast over American short-wave radios during the past few days to the effect that the Allied forces have sunk between 31 to 36 Japanese warships, merchantmen, transports, and freighters when their convoy reportedly attempted to move troops and equipment through the Macassar Straits. American announcers triumphantly report that from 20,000 to 28,000 Japanese troops were estimated to have been lost during the naval engagement in the Straits.

The Japanese authorities previously made public that only four Japanese transports had been sent to the bottom in the Macassar Straits but all the crews had been rescued.

While the American authorities have been capitalizing on the loss of the four Japanese transports, the Dutch officials in Batavia admit that Japanese troops landed and occupied Balik Papan, a strategic keypoint in Borneo on the Macassar Straits. If the American contention is right and if the Allied forces are as strong as American officials claim them to be, why didn't the Allied forces stave off the thrust of Japanese troops into Balik Papan? The Japanese Forces could not reach Balik Papan without crossing the Macassar Straits.

Actual developments of the war, are nullifying the effect of American propaganda alleging that the Allied fleet accounted for so many Japanese warships and also many thousand troops. Officials in Washington were fully aware of the fact that the American people like things on a stupendous scale, when they announced that the Allies sank as many as 36 Japanese vessels instead of four as revealed by the Japanese authorities.

There is another tangible reason why Washington high-ups made a mountain out of a molehill. They wanted the American people to believe that the Allies are winning in the Pacific conflict, because they know full well that the disastrous naval defeat at Pearl Harbor is whittling down the morale of their people in general. Even British Prime Minister Winston Churchill reported to the House of Commons that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor paralyzed the United States Pacific fleet. Confirming his announcement, the report by the special committee of inquiry headed by Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the American Supreme Court disclosed that 88 per cent of the American army and navy personnel in Hawaii were killed on December 8, 1941.

In addition, the Philippines are practically in the hands of Japanese Forces, although General Douglas MacArthur's troops are putting up nominal resistance in the Bataan Peninsula. Fully aware of these unfavorable developments in the war, Washington bigwigs have been trying to divert popular attention to the fictitious naval victory out in the Macassar Straits.

Even Presidential Secretary Stephen Early admitted that the Government is not as yet in a position to reveal the exact extent of the defeat the American forces have suffered in the War of Greater East Asia. Mr. Early told Washington correspondents that the White House has been receiving a vast number of messages asking President Roosevelt to check "poisonous and troublesome" rumors and give the American nation a clear and better understanding of the war situation in a fireside chat. Mr. Early added that Mr. Roosevelt believes that it is not timely for such a talk.

What does this subtle statement mean? It means that President Roosevelt thinks it unwise to tell his people how badly the American forces have been smashed by the Japanese. For even the little information the American people have heard about the war has made them downhearted. If Mr. Roosevelt told them the truth, the American people would not be able to keep their chins up. That is why the American authorities have been broadcasting the inflamed claim of the Allies.

The victory of the Allies in the Macassar Straits is mere fiction.

I. H.

Tokyo, February 3, 1942.

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*Synopsis of*
## CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

### KOKORO (The Mind)
1914
By SOSEKI NATSUME
Part III

My conscience with respect to K. began to hurt the instant I stepped back into the house. K. said: "Are you feeling better already? Have you been to a doctor?" At that moment I had a strong desire to go on my knees and ask his forgiveness for the wrong I had done him. But there happened to be others in the next room. That evening I dined on food that tasted like lead in my mouth. The girl, for reasons of her own, remained closeted in her own room.

Two or three days passed in this state. It was most difficult for me to break the news to K. regarding my new position in the household, believing as I did that I now had a vulnerable spot in my moral character. Five or six days later, the Mistress said: "Isn't it wrong of you to keep silent about it when you are ordinarily on such friendly terms with him?" It seems she told K. about my proposal. I gathered from what she said that K. received the shock with a suppressed show of amazement. "Is that so?" was all he said. A little later he is said to have declared, with a smile: "Please accept my congratulations. I should like to offer something as a token of felicitation, but unfortunately I have no money and cannot do so." When I heard about it, I felt a pain in my heart, as though a chill had entered there.

Though I frequently came face to face with him after that, he assumed such an unruffled, detached attitude that I was never reminded of it. "I have been victorious in strategy and defeated as a man." This thought formed a veritable whirlpool in my mind.

But that night K. took his own life. He had severed an artery in his throat with a knife. The contents of a note he had left behind read: "Being weak in mind and lacking in decision, I see no hope for me in the future and therefore choose to die at my own hands." The girl's name was not mentioned. I concluded that he had intentionally avoided it. Out of consideration of the fact that I had up to then taken care of him in many ways, I undertook to arrange for the funeral and all incidental matters, and buried him at the Zoshigaya cemetery. And so long as I lived, I wanted to kneel at his grave once every month to show my repentance.

Soon after that we moved into the house where we now live. Two months later I graduated from the university. And within a short time following this event, the girl and I were married. Outwardly at least we were supposed to have become a very happy couple indeed.

As for me, however, a dark shadow had draped itself about my life. Whenever I looked at my wife's face, the image of K. came floating swiftly before my mind's eye. This drove me, at times, to devour one book after another, and, at other times, to drink excessively. When I realized the fact that I, who had regarded my uncle with contempt, now deserved likewise to be thought of as a contemptible creature, I felt a sudden attack of dizziness.

My mother-in-law died not long afterwards. Yet I have been faithful and loving, both to her as a son-in-law and to my wife as a husband. My wife and I have lived a friendly and happy life together. It is true, however, that because this past has come between us, she feels toward me a vague sense of something lacking, something unfulfilled. Why, then, you may ask, have I not confessed to her the whole truth? I have not done so because I do not wish to stain her unblemished life with this one dark memory. The simplest way is for me to put an end to my life, and yet, for the sake of my wife whom I love dearly, I have dragged my life to this day.

Then, in the midst of the hot summer season, the Emperor Meiji passed away. I felt at the time as though the spirit of the Meiji era had begun with the Emperor and died with the Emperor. I told my wife that should I follow the Emperor to the grave, it would be with the intention of dedicating my life to the departing spirit of the Meiji era. I have decided at last upon suicide. I am leaving my wife behind. Fortunately she will have no worry about problems of food and clothing and shelter. I have sent her to be with relatives. I have completed the writing of this letter. By the time this letter reaches you, I shall no longer be of this world. I shall already be dead.

But please do not divulge this secret to my wife. For it is my one wish that she keep the memory of my own past as immaculate as possible. I intend to die without letting her observe the color of my blood. I want her to think that I have met with a sudden death. I do not want her to undergo any torture.

This long work, together with Ko-jin (Passing Parade), 1913, reached the highest peak of Soseki's psychological novels. The reader will doubtless discover in the Sensei of this story a highly moralistic, yet in truth a highly egoistic personality. He says, on the one hand, that he desires to let his wife retain an immaculate memory; yet, on the other, he in truth makes her suffer intensely. And yet, too, whenever his wife looks at him with eyes that seem to betray a vague sense of something lacking and unsatisfying, he feels the pricks of his little conscience and is unable to say a word. And he makes strenuous efforts to shoulder this cross alone. He is always solitary. The leading character of Soseki's previous work, Ko-jin, also suffered from a sense of aloneness. He doubted his wife, he doubted his brother, he doubted the human race itself, and went to his ruin. The Sensei of the present work likewise goes to his ruin through this sense of aloneness; and in this respect K. too is solitary. Negating himself, holding him-

(Continued on Page 4)